California Journal

A MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

STATE ISSUES

Prop. 7: Bond Rate Hike

June Tax Change Vote

POLITICAL ROUNDUP

State Races Capsuled

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Reagan Program Outlined

BENCH & BAR

Literacy, Conflict Cases

March 1970 in Review

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Editor's Note

California Journal was founded to provide objective information and analysis of state government and politics. While there is a clear need for this sort of publication, successfully satisfying this need is no easy task. One potential problem stems from the fact that the editors have all been closely associated with state government for many years. While we believe this background invaluable to a publication of this kind, it also means we risk occasional exposure to the dread disease of tunnel vision.

We are pleased, therefore, to announce with this issue the formation of an Advisory Committee to the *California Journal.* The prime function of the committee will be to test continuously and to correct, when necessary, the perspective of the editors. The committee members, each possessing expertise in one or more fields of concern to the *Journal,* are listed in the masthead to the right. We are particularly pleased that Dr. Eugene C. Lee, one of the state's most respected authorities on state government, has agreed to chair the committee.

Obviously the Advisory Committee members are not responsible for the editorial shortcomings of the *Journal.* However, insofar as *California Journal* becomes a reliable and effective publication with an impact on the level of the public dialogue on state issues, it will be due in large measure to counsel received from our Advisory Committee.

*****

The *Journal* is indebted to countless individuals who gave us the assistance and encouragement in our initial months without which our faltering first steps might have been our last. During this period, however, we developed a peculiar measure of appreciation for some special friends. They were those who, sometimes tactfully and often with brutal frankness, dismembered, studied, criticized, and rebuilt in new forms the first issues.

Two critiques we remember more than others. The first, a devastating twelve-page letter from Lou Cannon, included what must qualify as the least flattering compliment of the year: the overall appearance is highly pleasing, so much so that it concealed many of the inner weaknesses — and it got worse after that. The second, led by the former editors of Redlands University's prize-winning *Bulldog,* Jim Schoning and Parke Terry, in a two-night, word-by-word critique filled the margins of the *Journal* pages, each pasted on large sheets of art paper mounted on the walls of our office.

If the second issue was better than the first and the third better than the second, our critical friends deserve the credit. It may not be necessary in the future to judge friendships by this unusual standard, but we continue to welcome the reader's participation in developing and improving *California Journal* by letting us know where our vision has been too narrow or where we have shown no vision at all.

The Editor

California Journal

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The interpretation and analysis of people and events in CALIFORNIA JOURNAL are not necessarily those of members of the Advisory Committee; they are not responsible for any articles, signed or unsigned, which appear in its pages.

March, 1970 Volume 1, Number 3

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Month in Brief

PROPOSITION 7. A disastrous fiscal crisis faces the state if Proposition 7, increasing the interest ceiling on the state bonds from 5 to 7 percent, is not approved by the voters in June, according to proponents of this measure. Opponents argue that the bill merely will serve Southern California's need for more water at the expense of the resources and ecological quality of the state. This complex issue is spelled out in two pages beginning on PAGE 68

PROPOSITION 8. The only measure on the June ballot which qualified via popular initiative petition, this measure is already the object of intense and vociferous debate. The proposition is sponsored by the California Teachers Association and the County Supervisors of California and would result in a major tax restructuring lowering property taxes and mandating the state to fill the revenue gap for local schools and welfare services from other sources. Opposition to the measure comes from the Governor, the state Taxpayers Association and the League of Women Voters. PAGE 70

THE GOVERNOR. Launching his re-election campaign with a state-wide tour, Reagan also found time to devote to the accelerating pace of legislative and administrative chores in Sacramento. PAGE 72

The Governor delivered four messages on welfare, smog, consumer protection, and drug abuse. In his state-of-the--state message earlier this year and in other speeches and statements, Reagan has outlined his program. In recent years, however, the Governor has often not indicated the specific Assembly and Senate legislation that represents this program. Based on the above public statements of the Governor, interviews and a bill-by-bill analysis of Senate and Assembly legislation, *California Journal* has outlined the program and identified the specific legislation comprising it. PAGE 72

REORGANIZATION PLANS. The governor's program includes an important restructuring of health-related agencies and gives an existing department responsibility for consumer affairs. Reagan is the first California governor to utilize a new reorganization authority which permits him to propose reorganization plans which automatically become effective unless specifically disapproved by the Legislature. The two plans are described on page 74, and the authority for executive reorganization is outlined on PAGE 75

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. There was even greater than usual activity in various executive agencies in March.

Resources. The Water Resources Control Board ordered a crackdown on water pollution, halting new construction in a large area south of San Francisco. The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact was finally signed by Governor Reagan and Nevada Governor Laxalt. Meanwhile the Air Resources Board called for the elimination of all lead from gasoline by 1977.

Transportation. Governor Reagan appointed the Transportation Board composed entirely of citizen-members as a response to years of criticism of the Highway Commission's domination by highway-oriented interests.

These and other agencies receive three pages of coverage beginning on PAGE 76

HOT STATEWIDE POLITICAL RACES. With the deadline for filing passed, rumor as to possible candidacies are reduced to fact. Especially in the case of the United States Senate race, some surprising developments came even in the final hours before filing closed. All the statewide races are summarized beginning on PAGE 79

CONTESTED LEGISLATIVE RACES. In a number of races around the state the Primary election battle will prove more important than the November election. A detailed analysis of these races by region begins on PAGE 82

SUPREME COURT. Two important rulings were handed down by the highest state court. One declared invalid the 1969 Unruh-authored conflict of interest act. This decision has potential impact on the forthcoming elections, as does the second decision, holding the literacy in Spanish is sufficient for voting. The Court struck down the constitutional requirement that only those who can read the Constitution in English may qualify to vote. PAGE 84

REFERENCE NETWORK. A statewide library network for making the vast reference resources of the state available to individual library patrons is described on PAGE 86

THE LEGISLATURE. In the Senate, the leadership struggle subsided though it did not cease, while in the Assembly a fierce battle began for the Democratic Floor Leader position vacated by Jess Unruh effective March 31. Legislatively, attention focused on the Monagan conflict of interest legislation and on the beginning of deliberation on the budget. PAGE 89

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STATE ISSUES

Proposition 7

Proposition 7 ratifies legislation passed at the 1969 session of the Legislature to increase the maximum tax rate which the state may pay for general obligation bonds from 5% to 7%. It also removes altogther the present 5% interest ceiling on bond anticipation notes. In addition, it authorizes the Legislature to raise or to lower the maximum bond interest rate in the future through a two-thirds vote of each house, subject to approval by the Governor.

As a consequence of the sharp rise in interest rates over the past two years, the state has been unable to find a market for its authorized bonds. The sale of general obligation bonds, which was projected to reach $500 million in 1969-70, was reduced to one-tenth of that amount in 1969 as market interest rates for state bonds passed California's 5% bond interest ceiling. Unless the 5% ceiling is lifted, the state's construction programs, including the massive state water project, will continue to be drastically curtailed.

Unsold State Bonds

The state finances construction projects with two types of bonds — revenue bonds which are paid off entirely from subsequent project revenues and general obligation bonds which are paid off entirely from the General Fund or, in some cases, from project revenue and the General Fund ("self-liquidating" bonds). It is the general obligation bonds which are in trouble. As of December 31, 1969 there were nearly $1.3 billion in unsold general obligation bonds the water project, higher education construction, beach and park facilities, school building aid and similar purposes. An additional bond issue to provide $246 million for medical training facilities for the University of California will be submitted as Proposition 1 for approval by the voters in June.

UNSOLD STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
December 31, 1969

	Amount
General Fund Bonds:	
General State Construction	$ 30,000,000
Beaches, Parks, Other Recreational & Historical Facilities	75,000,000
University & State College Construction	75,460,000
Junior College Construction	50,000,000
State School Building Aid	266,470,00
Sub Total	$ 496,930,000
Self-Liquidating Bonds:	
Water Resources Development	600,000,000
Veterans' Farm and Home Loans	200,000,000
Harbor Bond Funds	687,000
Sub Total	$1,297,627,000

Source: Analysis of the Budget Bill for 1970-71

The interest income from state bonds is free of both federal and state income taxes. Therefore, the "equivalent yield" for state bonds is considerably higher than the yield to the buyer for federal and corporate bonds. Thus it was possible for the state to continue to sell bonds within the 5% interest ceiling long after the interest rates on other bonds had gone much higher. But that time has passed, and

Hügo

now the state is relying upon short-term loans from the General Fund to the various construction funds to meet its highest priority construction needs.

If Proposition 7 passes, it is expected that bond sales will begin immediately, and that the state may escape from its present fiscal crisis. However, as Legislative Analyst A. Alan Post has pointed out, the market is not likely to be able to absorb quickly the huge backlog that has been built up, and some programs will still have to wait for additional funding.

Ballot Argument Digest: YES

Proposition 7 will avert diaster for our State bond program. Your *YES* vote will mean that bonds you have already approved can be sold to finance vital California programs — beaches, parks, water, schools, veterans' housing and other critical needs. A *NO* vote could mean a blow right at you, the taxpayer, because pay-as-you-go financing by raising taxes is the only alternative.

Right now, one billion, 300 million dollars of bonds that you have voted in recent years cannot be sold at their legal ceiling of 5% because of the current money market. Your *YES* vote on Proposition 7 would allow an increase in the interest rate *up to* 7% on these bonds that are still unsold. Your *YES* vote would also permit the maximum interest rate on these and future bonds to be raised if necessary but only by 2/3 vote of the Legislature and approval by the Governor.

Your *YES* vote on Proposition 7 will avoid the necessity of financing these programs through higher state and local taxes. At the same time, it will help preserve thousands of jobs and maintain the healthy economy of our state.

These programs are essential and MUST be financed.

If they are not, our water program would grind to a halt . . . many of our returning veterans would be unable to take advantage of the Cal-Vet Home Loan Program . . . our children would be denied classrooms, especially in impoverished areas . . . needed facilities at our state college and university campuses will not be provided . . . And our recreation and parks program would be handed a crippling setback.

Gordon Cologne State Senator
Carley V. Porter State Assemblyman
Frank D. Nicol, Director
Department of Veterans Affairs

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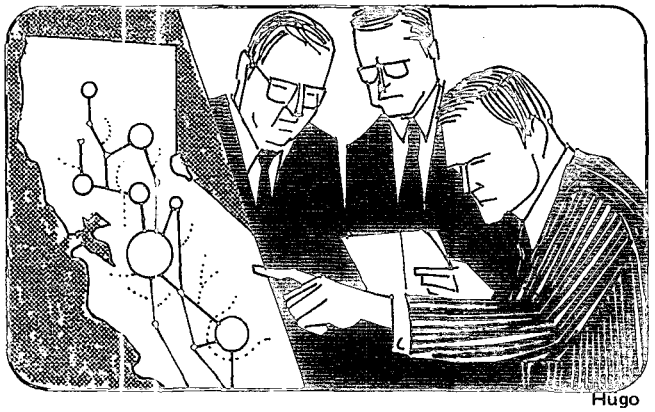
Would Increase Bond Interest to 7%



Hugo

If Proposition 7 fails, the projects which are dependent upon bond proceeds for financing will either remain halted, or special taxes will have to be levied to fill the gap. Governor Reagan and his Finance Director, Verne Orr, have suggested that a sales tax increase of as much as two cents over six months would be required to keep the water project moving forward. Registered warrants (IOU's) or new revenue bonds might also be used in an emergency, but neither appears to offer a very practical solution to the financing crisis.

Ballot Argument Digest: NO

On all previously authorized bond issues remaining unsold or those to be voted upon in the future, Proposition 7 will authorize the State Legislature, not the people, to determine at what interest rate the bonds will be sold.

In purchasing any commodity on credit any informed buyer will compute the interest charges as part of the total cost. In the interests of consumer protection, the State Legislature has mandated that interest charges are to be precisely computed and disclosed to the purchaser.

Proposition 7 deliberately reverses that protection. No voter in the future will know, if Proposition 7 passes, what the total interest charges on bond issues will be. Can a voter intelligently vote on bond issues if he does not know what the interest charge will be?

On June 30, 1969 there were $1,310,697,000 in unsold bonds authorized by the voters at a maximum interest rate of 5%. Are you as a taxpayer now willing to authorize the Legislature to sell those unissued bonds with no limitation whatsoever as to the interest you will be required to pay?

It is true that State bonds cannot be sold at current statutory maximum interest rates. Proposition 7 seeks to answer that problem by authorizing the State Legislature, *without voter approval*, to establish interest rates without limitation. The People of the State of California, in my opinion, who must pay the taxes for interest charges should have the right to determine what those charges should be or at least be guaranteed a maximum interest rate.

John A. Nejedly
Senator, 7th District

Both the proponents and the opponents of Proposition 7 emphasize the fact that the State Water Project may be brought to a halt if Proposition 7 is defeated. State Senator John A. Nejedly, who has become the principal spokesman for the opposition, has called Proposition 7 "a water financing measure pure and simply, because it would permit the sale of unsold water bonds." Nejedly and other Northern California conservationists are promoting the idea that Proposition 7 is, in effect, a referendum on the State Water Project which Nejedly has termed "morally and financially bankrupt."

Backers of Proposition 7 acknowledge the importance of the measure for the completion of the water project, but also point to the fact that it concerns authorized but unsold bonds for state aid for local school construction, veterans farm and home loans, the construction of classrooms for higher education, and the construction of needed new facilities for state beaches, parks and historical sites. If Proposition 7 fails, it may be possible to raise taxes to provide interim financing for the water projects, but there is little likelihood that funds will be available for these other purposes until interest rates come down. The Reagan administration readily acknowledges that the Governor's budget for 1970-71 is predicated on the passage of Proposition 7 and that its defeat will throw the whole matter of state financing into a serious crisis.

Linked to Proposition 8

It is at this point that Propositions 7 and 8 are closely linked. The Reagan administration wants to get a tax package through the Legislature before the June primary so that it can claim to have already provided the tax relief that Proposition 8 promises. It may have a very difficult time getting a tax "reform" package through the Legislature before June, however, when it is so evident, especially to Democrats, that the defeat of 7 will force a completely new look at the state's financial structure.

Opponents of the proposition also charge that it will take away the voters' right to know the costs of the state bond programs they are asked to support, inasmuch as the Legislature can always raise the maximum interest rates after the bonds have been authorized. In the past, however, voters have only known that there was a 5% ceiling on state bond interest. They have not know what the actual interest rates would be for bonds sold over an extended period of time nor how the interest charge on tax exempt state bonds translated into an equivalent yield for taxable securities.

A somewhat more telling argument in opposition to Proposition 7 is that it will serve to further enrich the large banks and security dealers who, singly or as syndicates, act as middlemen for state bond issues, making a market by bidding to buy the bonds from the State Treasurer and then distributing them among the member firms for resale to their investor clients. Undoubtedly there is some reluctance among the voters to see these banks and other financial institutions, particularly those centered on the east coast, gain even greater profits from the higher interest rates, but it is difficult to tell now how strong that feeling may be.

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Proposition 8

Tax Restructuring Gets on June Ballot

In 1944 and again in 1952 the California Teachers Association took major school financing propositions to the people of the state and won substantial increases in school aid. Last year the CTA, disappointed by legislative action in the 1968 and 1969 sessions and doubtful that the 1970 session would produce anything but partisan wrangling, decided to go to the voters again. Proposition 8 on the June ballot is the result of this decision, a result which supporters call the "first comprehensive tax reform in more than 30 years" and which Governor Reagan has called "a snare and a delusion" and a "fraud on the people."

Provisions of Proposition 8

Proposition 8 amends the state constitution to require the state to provide, from revenue sources other than the property tax, no less than 50% of the current cost of operating the public schools and no less than 90% of the cost of social welfare services. The public schools are defined as kindergarten through the community colleges. The 50% level of support for the public schools is to be established for a base year, 1968-69, and then maintained by reference to the services component of the national consumer price index.

Other school support provisions include: a special weighting of 1.5 for attendance of "educationally disadvantaged" students; mandatory enactment of annual school support appropriations on or before May 30 of each year; the requirement that any new educational programs mandated by state law must also be supported by the state at the 50% level; and provision that no school district shall receive an apportionment which is less than the equivalent of 40% of the average annual apportionment per unit of attendance.

With regard to social welfare costs, Proposition 8 provides that "not more than ten percent . . . of the expenditures for social welfare services shall be financed from revenue raised from ad valorem property taxation," after deduction of federal funds. All new county programs and services, other than social welfare services, which are established by state law shall either be fully supported by state subventions or by provision of revenue sources for the counties, exluding property taxes.

In addition, as a specific item of property tax relief, Proposition 8 extends the homeowner's property tax exemption from $750 to $1,000 of the assessed valuation of each residence. This change, and any subsequent increase in the homeowner's exemption, shall be fully offset by additional state subventions to the local jurisdictions.

According to a joint estimate prepared by the Legislative Analyst and the Department of Finance, a maximum of $1,130 million in state tax revenues will be required for 1970-71 to replace local tax revenues under these provisions. The estimate includes the following elements:

	Millions
Increase in state's share of school costs	$ 585
Increase in state's share of welfare costs	288
Increase in state's share of health care costs	157
Offset for increased homeowner's exemption	100
	$1,130

This is stated as a maximum because state officials have expressed a good deal of uncertainty as to what the exact costs will be, particularly the 50-50 school cost sharing, until the meaning of several provisions has been clearly established.

Opposition from Governor, Legislature

Opponents of Proposition 8, which include the Reagan administration, most members of the Legislature, and organizations such as the League of Women Voters and the California Taxpayers Association, express alarm at the fact that the initiative does not say how the offsetting state revenue is to be raised. In their view, a responsible increase would deal with both aspects — the reduction in the local tax burden and the increase in state taxes. Supporters of

Ballot Argument Digest: YES

Proposition 8 (is) the first workable, comprehensive property tax reform in California since 1932.

Proposition 8 is a carefully considered plan worked out after intensive study by the California Teachers Association and the County Supervisors Association of California, consulting with experts in education, government, and taxation.

Proposition 8 *relieves the burden* on property taxpayers in four ways:

1) It provides immediate property tax relief by limiting county responsibility for welfare to 10% of total State and local costs.
2) It provides immediate property tax relief by increasing the homeowners' property tax exemption from $750 to $1,000.
3) Proposition 8 requires the State to assume 50% of the State-local responsibility for school operations, thus further lessening the pressure on the property tax, now bearing 62% of that load. Savings will vary from school district to district, depending on local needs and decisions.
4) Proposition 8 provides further protection for property taxpayers by requiring the State to finance at least 50% of the cost of new State-mandated school programs and 100% of the cost of new State-mandated county programs.

Proposition 8 makes no change in present *levels* of welfare support, which is properly a matter of determination by the Legislature.

Proposition 8 will take education out of politics by establishing a *permanent* financing formula and by precluding the State from again shifting its proper share of support to the property taxpayer.

Margaret L. Lemmer, President
California Teachers Assn.

Sig Sanchez, President
County Supervisors Assn.
of California

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Proposition 8 respond that they have purposely left this to the Legislature rather than locking any specific revenue plan into the constitution.

Another charge made by the opponents is that the initiative does not really offer local taxpayers protection from rising property taxes in subsequent years. The additional state school aid will go mainly for increased teachers' salaries, they claim, and then as school costs continue to climb, local tax rates will move back up toward their current levels. Both state and local taxes for school support will continue to climb, and the taxpayer will be a helpless victim.

In answer to this charge, the CTA-CSAC proponents state that it is not local government which is to be mistrusted, but the state. The state, they claim, frequently forces new programs on the counties without giving them the necessary additional funds. As a consequence, they say, the burden of school and welfare costs on the property tax has become intolerable. This is to be blocked in the future under Proposition 8 by requiring the state to either provide support funds directly or give local government new tax sources for any new programs or services which it may mandate after November 10, 1969.

Supporters of this measure also point to the fact that Governor Reagan, along with many other political leaders, has in the past supported the idea of a 50-50 sharing of school costs. They also note that members of both parties have supported a shift in welfare costs from property taxes to state tax revenues and that the Governor's own plan includes such a shift.

Voter Approval

The initiative was originated by the California Teachers Association, and that organization will continue to direct the campaign for voter approval. The firm of Whitaker and Baxter has been hired to operate the campaign which CTA officials believe will require a budget of $2 million. The CTA's 175,000 members have been asked to contribute $15 each to provide the necessary funds, and even if many members do not contribute there is little question that the money can be raised. Although the County Supervisors' Association of California is joined with CTA in supporting Proposition 8, it is necessarily a junior partner, in the drive for voter approval.

Governor Reagan has said that he will "campaign actively" against Proposition 8, and he and a number of Republican legislators have missed few opportunities to denounce it. Assemblyman William Bagley, Chairman of the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee and co-author of the governor's tax program *(California Journal* for Feb. 1970), has warned that Proposition 8 " . . . threatens the very fabric of government in California and would raise horrible havoc with the taxpayers." Democrats in the Assembly and the Senate have generally remained silent on this measure, expressing favor only for the principles of the "Gonsalves amendment" or the Moscone alternative to the governor's tax plan.

If the governor is successful in getting a tax package through the Legislature before June, he will have strong grounds for denying the need for the initiative. However, if by the time of the primary there is no legislatively approved alternative to Proposition 8, its backers will have considerable justification for claiming that they offer the only dependable route to local property tax relief. If the voters do in fact feel that property tax relief is long overdue, Proposition 8 may have a good chance.

Ballot Argument Digest: NO

The welfare and education lobby in this proposition proposes an instant $1.13 billion tax increase with guaranteed annual increases thereafter. The source of this $1.13 billion is not stated but it must come from additional State taxes. This could double income taxes or increase sales taxes from 6 to 10 cents. Property taxes will not decrease.

The welfare-school spending measure constitutionally prevents the Legislature from lowering property taxes but requires increases of unspecified taxes. There are no cost controls but there are provisions for cost increases.

The measure further places a major part of the State budget in the hands of 1,144 school boards and out of control of the Legislature. School budgets adopted each August will determine how much of the money appropriated the preceding April or May is to be spent. No proof of need is necessary. Education and welfare claims will have constitutional priorities over all others.

It is poor budgetary policy to freeze into the Constitution any funding because needs increase and decrease. This measure assumes that education needs will never change.

On welfare, too, the measure mandates 90% of welfare costs to the State with no expenditure controls. This is equivalent to giving welfare an unlimited credit card backed by the State Treasury.

Since this measure requires legislative funding of all new county programs, it will require State to take full control of programs dealing with pollution, drug abuse, health services and law enforcement. This will result in many local decisions being taken away from locally elected officials and placed in the hands of Sacramento administrators.

Robert C. Brown
Executive Vice President
California Taxpayers Assn.

Mrs. Edward Rudin, President
League of Women Voters
of California

OFFICIAL BALLOT EXPLANATION

Proposition 8: Taxation for Schools and Social Welfare. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Requires State provide from sources other than property taxes not less than 50% of costs for public schools, exclusive of capital outlay and federal funds, and 90% of costs for social welfare services, exclusive of federal participation, and costs for new county services required by State law. State funds for public schools shall be apportioned in accordance with price index and other requirements. Increases minimum homeowner's property tax exemption from $750 to $1,000. If this proposed initiative is adopted undefined additional financing from state sources in the approximate amount of $1,130,000,000 for 1970-71 will be required, and this cost will increase annually thereafter.

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EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Governor

Reagan Runs for Re-election; Submits Legislative Program

In a 15-minute paid political broadcast which appeared on television stations throughout California on March 10, Governor Ronald Reagan made the formal announcement of his candidacy which he acknowledged "will come as no great surprise to any of you." The 59-year old governor began his campaign for a second term with the familiar citizen-politician theme which characterized his successful 1966 election effort calling himself "just a citizen temporarily in public service." In the film, Lt. Governor Ed Reinecke also announced his candidacy for election to the post he was appointed to in 1969 by Reagan (see page 79 for analysis of the races).

The Reagan announcement echoed the theme of his state-of-the-state message with a declaration that the 1970's "can bring a whole new dimension to California if we recognize the spirit which started this Nation in 1776", coupled with a warning that "common sense, hard work and a constant commitment to law and order and justice" will be required. These dual components of traditional idealism and reliance upon law enforcement also characterized the election-year legislative program which the governor submitted to the legislature:

- On Smog (Pollution) — "California's passage of the toughest air and water quality control laws in history bears witness to the significant progress we are making . . . air pollution is on the decline . . . we can and must help speed that decline."
- On Drugs — "The physical and mental destruction of our young people is tragic and far more serious than the public has been led to believe . . . we must respond to this crisis with an all encompassing and intensive program to prevent drug abuse and to rehabilitate those who have become its victims."
- On Consumer Protection — "Government does have a proper, indeed vital, role to play in looking out for the consumer interests of private citizens."
- On Welfare — "We have worked diligently to make welfare more than a series of worthy goals; rather a practical program of functioning realities."

But state initiative is severely restricted by the administration's conflicting commitment to reduction of government spending, and thus specifics of the programs are largely limited to coordinating activities, the institution of controls and a commitment to educational programs and research activities (see Summary of Governor's Program, right) which can be undertaken without upsetting the delicately balanced $6.5 billion "hold the line budget" and tax program that pays out virtually all of the additional $648 million in revenues on "tax relief" *(California Journal*, pages 42 and 45, Feb. 1970).

The Governor's welfare message exhibits this paradox. While holding out the hope for a new approach to change "relief checks to paychecks," the administration's welfare package consists of a series of cost reduction proposals which result in savings of $100 million.

Governor Reagan's

Following his state-of-the-state message, Governor Reagan submitted five formal messages to the Legislature outlining his 1970 program: Welfare (March 19), Consumer Protection (March 5), Drug Abuse (January 28), Smog (January 22) and Budget (February 3). Reagan is also supporting a tax program (AB 1000, 1001 — Bagley), a conflict of interest bill (AB 430 — Monagan), a series of education bills, and two administrative reorganization plans.

Welfare

The administration program for welfare is based on a shift away from property tax support of welfare *(California Journal*, page 46, Feb. 1970) and consists of a series of cost-reduction measures.

Residency: Partially restores the one year residency requirement struck down by the courts by limiting the amount of aid new residents may receive during their first year to the amount they would have received in the state from which they came (AB 1360 — Duffy).

Disability: Attempts to reduce the aid to the totally dependent case load by restricting the eligibility definition to those requiring constant care and supervision.

Medi-Cal: A projected savings of $73 million per year is anticipated from a cut in the allowable "personal property reserves" from $1,200 to $600, proposed because full medical care is now offered to recipients. A related reduction in assistance grants is to be accomplished by the cost of medical care from the consumer price index before calculating cost of living adjustments.

Fraud: Charges Department of Social Welfare with implementing welfare fraud report recommendations, sets up an office to provide technical assistance to counties for fraud control and establishes a pilot project to provide financial incentives to counties (administrative action). Tightens up on reporting provisions and makes penalties for welfare fraud conform to petty and grand theft penalties. Defines county welfare department's and District Attorney's authority for enforcement of support liability. Requires caseworker be trained in investigative techniques and provides disciplinary action for aiding or abetting a recipient to defraud.

Jobs: Directs a study of the transfer of welfare funds to manpower programs and a study of handicapped persons who are on welfare to identify those with potential for rehabilitation (administrative action).

Family: Revises grant formula for aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) to provide family allowances based on annual cost studies by the department, eliminating "open-ended" appropriation (AB 1360 — Duffy). Also places a ceiling on AFDC grants so a family will not be eligible if income is in upper 75 percent of all California families. Requires mothers to receive training in child-rearing and homemaking. Makes parents financially responsible for support of daughters qualifying for aid because of absence of spouse and requires relatives with adequate incomes, including men who assume role of spouse, to contribute to support of family members receiving assistance with payment made through welfare department (AB 1360 — Duffy). Permits a lien against the estate of any recipient for aid received. Provides offering of social services by county to qualify for matching funds fulfilled

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1970 Legislative Program Outlined

by making them available to recipients on request (AB 1360 — Duffy). Provides for immediate referral to District Attorney of all applicants requesting aid because of absence of spouse.

Food: Provides $20 million for school lunch program (AB 318 — Duffy). Extends food stamp program on statewide basis with 6-month jail penalty for misuse.

Consumer Protection

A carefully-worded consumer message singles out eight areas for prevention of "dishonest and unethical" operating methods while praising all that the state is currently doing to protect a "vast galaxy of interests of the buying public." The program includes:

Consumer Affiars Department: Renames the existing department which houses professional and vocational licensing boards to provide a central contact point for consumer complaints (Reorganization Plan No. 2).

Education: Develops a consumer education program in schools (administrative action).

Tax Consultants: Prevents tax consulting firms from selling information supposedly gained in confidence (to be introduced by Senator Cusanovich).

Medical Services: Enables boards of Medical and Dental Examiners to take disciplinary action against those who impose unnecessary or excessive services on patients (AB 1192 — Hayes).

Sanitation Standards: Upgrades and makes uniform minimum sanitation requirements for grocery and retail food markets (AB 910 — Hom).

Franchise Industry: Requires sellers of franchises to disclose financial capabilities of firms they represent (SB 647 — Bradley).

Insurance: Requires specified cause for cancellation of property insurance (fire and homeowner) (AB 165 — Beverly).

Savings: Subjects industrial loan companies to the $10,000 insurance requirement applicable to banks and savings and loan institutions (to be introduced by Senator Sherman).

Tire Safety: Defines minimum tire tread and durability standards necessary to operate a vehicle on the highway and prohibits sale of tires which fail to meet standards (AB 733 — Lewis).

Automotive Repairs: Calls for study with auto repair industry of ways to prevent fraudelent practices (administrative action).

Drug Abuse

The Reagan administration's answer to the drug abuse and narcotics addiction problem which "literally threatens a generation" is a call for expanded public education and research and a legislative program that is directed at control of legally manufactured drugs.

Co-ordination: Creates an Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Co-ordination (federally-funded) to assist local community education and treatment programs, and a central information source on treatment programs and research (administrative action).

Education: Calls on the Department of Education to develop a comprehensive curriculum of health education with in-service training for teachers (administrative action).

Control of Distribution: Provides for intrastate control of the inventory, shipment, and sale of restricted dangerous drugs. (AB 219 — Campbell). Gives Board of Pharmacy jurisdiction over warehouses used for storage of drugs and customs brokers who deal in drugs. (AB 222 — Campbell). Restricts potential diversion of dangerous drugs by: the following requiring warehouses to be bonded and shippers to bond delivery, requiring customs brokers to ship to authorized persons and manufacturers to report sale of active components of any restricted dangerous drug to the board. Gives board jurisdiction over physicians who sell drugs.

Use of Vehicles: Requires dealers to report license numbers of any vehicles destined for out-of-state sale and restricts driving privileges of any person found in possession of dangerous drugs.

Courts: Calls upon Judicial Council to plan a training institute for judges and probation officers (administrative action). Provides for community agency referral of probation cases (and their parents in case of a minor) by counts. Permits detention without bail of any person who commits a serious crime (including drug offenses) while free on bail and explores changes in search and seizure law.

Smog

An Omnibus Clean Air Law is proposed by the Governor to strengthen existing controls on smog.

Testing: Requires that dealers certify (with criminal penalties for false certification) that new automobiles are in compliance with emission standards (AB 76 — Schabarum).

Gasoline Composition: Requires oil companies to alter chemical make-up of gasoline to reduce hydrocarbon exhaust fumes (AB 79 — Schabarum). Calls for review of other possible modifications relating to lead components upon review of Air Resources Board (administrative action). Continues program to convert state vehicles to a dual system which enables them to operate on natural gas (administrative action). Provides fuel tax incentive for private fleet operators to use natural gas (AB 321 — Schabarum).

Air Pollution Control Districts: Establishes an air pollution district in each county not now covered and requires submission of a plan for controlling smog to the Air Resources Board for approval, with mandatory compliance authority vested in the board (AB 83 — Schabarum).

Burning: Requires districts to regulate agricultural burning and orchard heaters. Bans disposal of combustible refuse in open fires (except in single and two-family dwellings) and requires air pollution districts to submit plans for phasing out open burning at public dumps (AB 16 — Ketchum).

Air Monitoring Network: Establishes a statewide network to measure air quality by the Air Resources Board (AB 1 — Biddle).

Power Plant Sites: Directs Resources Agency to develop a 20-year master plan for the location of fuel-burning power generating plants (AB 1247 — Briggs).

Financing: Authorizes sale of personalized vehicle license plates with revenue available for environmental protection (SB 262 — Marks).

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Reagan Offers 2 Reorganizations

Exercising his authority to propose reorganization plans, Governor Reagan took action this month to submit two plans to the Legislature for restructuring the executive branch of state government.

Health-Related Agencies

The administration proposal to overhaul the state's health-related agencies, Plan No. 1, marks the first time the Governor has used his authority to advance a substantial reorganization. *(California Journal*, Page 19, Jan. 1970.) The plan merges the existing Departments of Public Health, Mental Hygiene, and Health Care Services (Medi-Cal), and "health-related" activities of three other departments — Rehabilitation, Social Welfare, and Professional and Vocational Standards. The functions transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation relate to the alcoholism program. Various healing arts boards are to be moved from the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards to the new agency.

The administration contends the plan is needed so that state health services can be more easily provided and be less costly to administer. In general, the plan has been favorably received by representatives of the various health professions.

The transfer of social service functions from the Department of Social Welfare (1,100 of 1,800 department employees) has attracted the most vocal criticism, largely from social workers who contend the plan is hastily conceived and could adversely affect economy and efficiency. The County Supervisors Association has criticized the plan because it requires county welfare departments to be responsible to one agency for money programs and to another for social services, increasing the likelihood for administrative confusion.

Lee D. Bomberger, chairman of an administration task force which developed the proposal, defended the desirability of including social services within the health agency as a means of infusing or blending the social service point of view in the health programs.

P & V Standards Change

The other reorganization proposal, Plan No. 2, renews a long-standing attempt by the Reagan administration to alter the orientation of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. One of the plans submitted last year (which was found by Legislative Counsel to be a non-plan) was a watered-down version of a reorganization proposal favored by the then director of the department, Henry Shine. Shine, now an official in the Nixon administration, wanted to upgrade the role of the director and develop a functioning department. Efforts aimed at giving the departmental director more responsibility for the activities of the relatively autonomous licensing boards (which make up the department) have been bitterly opposed by the vocational and licensing associations. The Reagan plan makes few substantive changes in the department, but attempts to give it a new orientation by changing the name to Consumer Affairs and by placing the Consumer Counsel's Office within the department.

"Little Hoover" Commission Support

Both plans have been given the endorsement of the state's Little Hoover Commission, which is required by law to review the plans before they are submitted to the Legislature. The Commission found that the plans will remedy problems of overlap, fragmentation and confusion. One commission member, however, State Senator Alfred E. Alquist, has indicated he intends to muster support to sidetrack the Health Department proposal.

Assembly Speaker Bob Monagan has referred Plans No. 1 and No. 2 to the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee for review.

NOTES

The Departments of the Executive Branch are organized into four "cabinet" agencies: Agriculture and Services, Business and Transportation, Human Relations, and Resources. There are several departments including the important Department of Finance, which reports directly to the Governor. The constitutional officers are independent, as are the Regents and Trustees.

Governor Reagan's first reorganization plan, Plan No. 1 of 1968, regrouped existing departments within four agencies and created three new departments: Commerce, Health Care Services, and Human Resource Development. Plan No. 2 of 1969 created the new Department of Navigation and Ocean Development.

Each agency is headed by a secretary who is responsible for coordinating the activities of the departments assigned to him and handling communications between the departments and the governor's office. The four secretaries and the Director of Finance sit as a working "cabinet" to assist the governor in determining administration policy.

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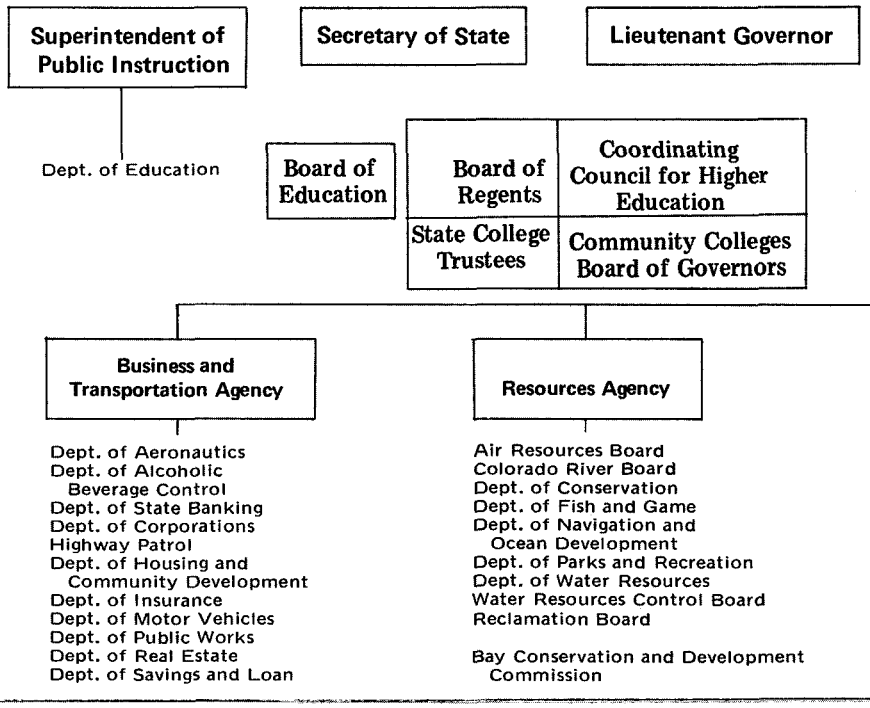

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Reorganization Power

When the voters approved the revision of the California Constitution in November, 1966, they gave the Legislature the authority to set up an entirely new procedure for reorganizing state government. This procedure is referred to as executive initiated reorganization, and under this authority the Chief Executive is permitted to submit his proposals for reorganizing the executive branch in the form of "plans" which automatically take effect unless they are formally disapproved by action of either the Assembly or Senate.

Governor Initiates Plans

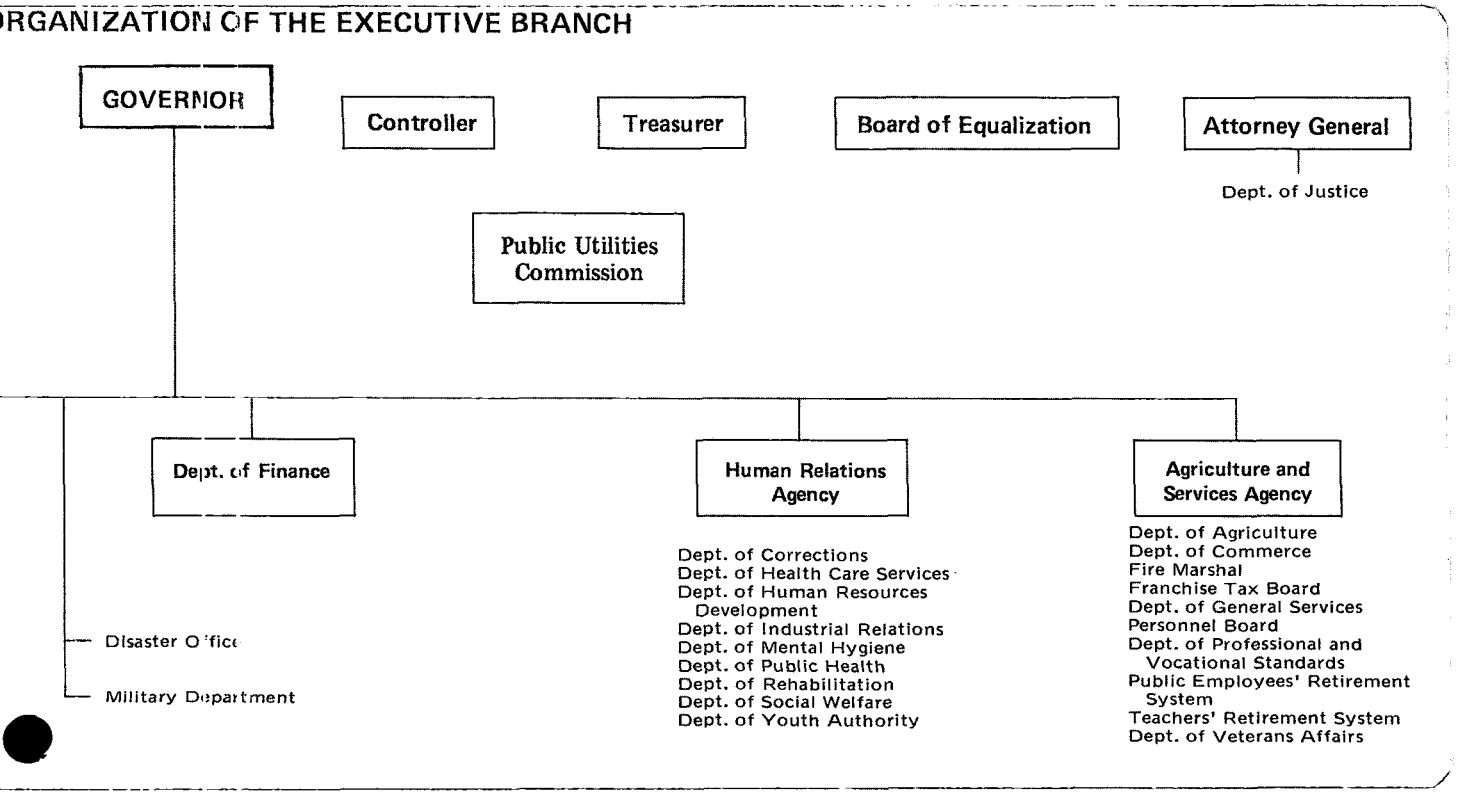
In practice, this procedure reverses the conventional process of enacting reorganization proposals in the form of bills as is required for all other statutory enactments (see Legislative Process, *California Journal*, Page 58, Feb. 1970). The Governor initiates and drafts the plan and then submits it to the Legislature for approval. In turn, the Legislature exercises the "check" of approving or disapproving the plan. If the Legislature takes no action, the reorganization plan automatically becomes law.

Although an apparent reversal of the conventional legislative process, executive initiated reorganization theory is consistent with the exercise of traditional executive and legislative branch powers. When the Governor submits a reorganization plan he is acting under a delegation of authority by the Legislature to the Chief Executive. Whenever the Legislature enacts a statute giving administrative responsibility to an executive branch agency it delegates authority to the agency to "fill in the details" by adopting rules which have the force of law. By analogy, the statute which the Legislature first enacted in 1967 to give the Governor the authority to submit reorganization plans is a similar delegation of legislative authority to the executive. However, in this instance the Legislature conditioned that delegation by requiring the right to review (approval or disapproval).

Reorganization Procedures

The specific procedures set forth in the reorganization statute enacted in 1967 (and extended for two more years in 1969), require the Governor to submit plans within the first 60 days of a legislative session. The statute also requires that the plans be submitted to the Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy (the State's "Little Hoover" Commission) for its review and recommendation to the Legislature. Plans may be disapproved at any time during the legislative session if a majority of the members of either house refer it to committee for further study. If no action is taken the plan automatically goes into effect on the first day after the session ends. The Assembly has adopted a rule providing for review of reorganization plans by a standing committee with a requirement that the committee report its findings to the house.

The practical effect of executive initiated reorganization is to give proponents the advantage. It is often said that it is easier to kill a bill than to pass one because at least a majority vote is needed in each committee and on the floor. Opponents of a bill are benefited by the member not voting as much as by the negative votes. With the reorganization plans this is reversed, and its proponents have this practical and tactical advantage.



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Resources Agency

End of Leaded Gas Sought

The elimination of lead from gasoline will be required by 1977 if the Legislature adopts recommendations approved by the Air Resources Board. The proposed standards approved by the board provide a seven-year timetable to phase out lead additives which cause poisonous automobile exhaust, beginning next January with a requirement that lead in regular gasoline be reduced by about 75% and in premium gasoline by 33%.

Board Chairman Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit, the Cal-Tech scientist credited with this discovery of auto-caused photo-chemical compounds in smog, expressed the enthusiasm of the board. What we are seeing today, he said, is the end of the automobile smog problem. The program for permanently banning lead from gasloine was developed following a two-day exhaust pollution conference called by Governor Reagan. The conference was attended by 300 executives from every American automobile manufacturer and from the oil and lead additive industries. During the conference, the president of General Motors promised that all future GM cars would be designed to operate on lower octane non-leaded gasolines, and the larger refineries indicated they could produce lead-free gasolines.

Lead compounds added to gasoline to increase performance (better octane ratings) have been singled out by public health officials and other medical experts as a significant health danger. Dr. Ernest S. Starkman of the University of California and chairman of the board's technical committee contended that one-third or more of the visible smog produced by cars comes from lead additives.

The final figures adopted by the board represented a compromise from a more stringent timetable which was opposed by spokesmen from Sunland, Mohawk, and Beacon Oil Companies. The board does not have authority to establish the standards as a matter of law; legislative approval is required. Hearings have been delayed by legislative committees pending the release of the Air Resources Board report *(California Journal*, page 51, Feb. 1970).

Earlier in the month, Dr. Haagen-Smit had emphasized the importance of controlling pollution from stationary sources when he accused the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District of playing the numbers game in attempting to overstate the contribution of autos to air pollution. He said the Bay Area board attached too much significance to carbon monoxide emissions from motor vehicles and said that their value in the smog contribution formula should be cut by 100 times.

According to the Cal-Tech scientist, regional boards, which have jurisdiction to control stationary sources of pollution, have not been strict enough. When the Bay Area board's figures are corrected by Haagen-Smit's suggested formula, the contribution of motor vehicles to smog is reduced from the 71% figure released by the board to only 35%. The board had contended that gains it had made in controlling stationary pollution sources were offset by increases in the number of vehicles.

Water Pollution Crackdown Ordered

Delivering on an administration pledge to use the tough provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Water Resources Control Board acted to prevent any increase in sewage flows which are already in violation of the law until the discharges are brought into full compliance. The enforcement order prohibits any new connections to already illegal sewage systems — a ban which results in a virtual freeze on all new construction in Southeast San Francisco, Redwood City, San Carlos, Belmont, and Milpitas.

Chairman Kerry Mulligan stated that the order is the most far-reaching enforcement action ever taken anywhere in this country to combat pollution of our waters. In taking the action, the state board for the first time stepped directly into the enforcement field and criticized the Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board for inaction.

The enforcement decision was not limited to community systems; two industrial firms were also affected by board decisions:

Humble Oil Company was given six weeks to stop violating regulations at its $135 million refinery at Benicia or face either $6,000 per day fines or shut down until discharge of grease and toxic chemicals is halted.

Hercules, Incorporated, a bayshore chemical plant near Pinole, was given until March 1, 1971, rather than November 30, 1972, to put new control measures into operation or to face court action.

Representatives of the communities assailed the board. Construction reportedly affected by the ban on new connections to sewage flows include the $4.5 million Ampex plant in Redwood City and a $2 million housing development near the Crystal Springs as well as home building throughout the South Bay Area. The order exempts only that construction for which building permits have been issued.

The new initiative by the Water Resources Control Board, in enforcing the Porter-Cologne Act, followed release of 1969 final quarter statistics by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board which revealed that 90 of the waste dischargers were still in violation.

There are indications that legislation will be introduced to overturn or modify the impact of the board's decision on the home building industry.

Tahoe Planning Agency Assumes Duties

This month was also the occasion for the joint California-Nevada proclamation giving the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency its full legal status following several years of legislative wrangling between the states over the proper structure for the two-state commission. The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact was signed by Nevada Governor Paul Laxalt in Carson City and by Governor Reagan in Sacramento as a prelude to the agency's first meeting. The pace had been ratified by the legislatures of the two states and approved by the Congress and the President because of increasing concern over the pollution of the lake and the deterioration of the basin's environment.

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Transportation Agency

Transportation Board Appointed

Appointment of a seven-member Transportation Board was announced this month by Governor Reagan who called the move an important step in coordinating various transportation modes to assure transportation developments that is compatible with our environmental and community goals.

The newly created board was established last year through legislation authored by Assemblyman John Foran of San Francisco who chairs the Assembly's Transportation Committee. The enabling act directs the board to assist the Business and Transportation Secretary, James Hall, in formulating and evaluating policies and plans for air, rail, and vehicular transportation. The appointees are: Richard R. Brown of El Cajon, president of Brown Tool Engineering Company; Hornsby Wasson of San Francisco, retired chairman of the board and president of Pacific Telephone; George Bous of Redding, west coast manager of Transportation Services Division of U.S. Plywood; Knox Bourne of Los Angeles, regional vice president of McGraw Hill and past chairman of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Transportation Committee; Jonathan Gibson of San Diego, retired chief counsel, Santa Fe Railroad; James Folger of San Francisco, president of Folger Coffee Company; Aubrey Austin of Santa Monica, chairman of the board and president of Santa Monica Bank. In addition to the members named by Governor Reagan, Senator Randolph Collier, chairman, Senate Transportation Committee, and Assemblyman John Foran, chairman, Assembly Transportation Committee, will serve as ex-officio members.

Office of Transportation Planning

A companion measure which proposed the creation of an Office of Transportation Planning and Research in the Business and Transportation Agency and provided funding for the office was not passed by the Legislature in 1969. It has been reintroduced at this session by Foran as AB 326.

The move to place responsibility for all of the state's transportation planning needs in the hands of one central agency grew out of public criticism by environmental and other citizen groups of the over-reliance of the state on freeway construction. The particular subject of protest came to be the Highway Commission and the recommendations of the State Engineer following unpopular freeway routings in communities such as San Francisco and through the state's redwood parks on the North coast.

A change in the emphasis of transportation planning was proposed in 1965 by the state's Little Hoover Commission and the Governor's Task Force on Transportation, which submitted its report to the Governor last year after an 18-month study. When the Legislature failed to create and provide funds for an office for transportation planning, secretary Gordon Luce proceeded to do so by administrative action. Currently, the newly established office is conducting a study funded by a federal Housing and Urban Development planning grant which is expected to provide for the development of a transportation system evaluation procedure. The agency is currently requesting submission of proposals by contractors to perform the $100,000 one-year study and expects to let a contract by June 1.

The office will also provide staff assistance for the Transportation Board.

State Board

Desegregation Guidelines Dropped

Shortly following the decision of Superior Court Judge Alfred Gitelson ordering the Los Angeles School District to integrate its schools *(California Journal*, page 58, Feb. 1970). Governor Reagan directed his staff to take all possible action to help the Los Angeles board to overturn the court's ruling. The first evidence of the Governor's efforts appeared March 12th when the State Board of Education abruptly repealed its own statewide guidelines for public school integration.

The state board's guidelines (section 14020 and 14021, Title 5, California Administrative Code) directed local educational agencies to exert all effort to prevent and eliminate racial and ethnic imbalance in pupil enrollment. Such an imbalance was said to exist when the percentage of pupils of one or more racial or ethnic groups in a school differs by more than 15 percentage points from the district-wide percentage. According to board president, Howard Day, these guidelines were not meant to be ironclad rules of law governing the schools of the state, although they did in fact have the force of law, and they were worded in a manner which seemed to require compliance.

Judge Gitelson noted in his ruling that there could be as many definitions of school integration and of racial or ethnic imbalance as there are school districts. The U. S. Supreme Court's rulings on public school desegregation allowed the states to establish a working definition of desegregation and integration. In California, the State Board of Education is the logical agency to provide such a definition and to say how it is to be carried out. According to Judge Gitelson, the courts may become involved in setting the guidelines for desegregation only if (the) State Board should fail to define and provide for integrated education throughout the state, or if its definitions and rules were contrary to the constitutional rights of the students throughout the state.

Inasmuch as the Board had established guidelines for school desegration while the case was before the court, Judge Gitelson determined that he could rule only that the school districts should follow those same guidelines which, as administrative regulations, had the full force of law. Judge Gitelson noted that the Los Angeles board had proposed the substitution of an alternative yardstick, less than 50% but not less than 10% minority enrollment in any single school (a previously established federal standard) and indicated his own preference by saying that "if the Court were to find thereon, it would so find." The State Board had first jurisdiction in this matter, however, and it had established a rule which the court had no basis to challenge.

This rule has now been withdrawn in the apparent belief that by so doing the Gitelson ruling will be seriously crippled. Clearly this represents a tactical victory for the Governor and others who oppose the decision if, indeed, the withdrawal of the board's rule is found upon appeal to undercut the court's decision.

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Education

Governor Reagan has not submitted a specific education message but his program consists of the educational finance features of the administration tax bill, control of educational opportunity funds and several other bills:

- Teacher credentials: restructures teacher credentialing (AB 122, Ryan)
- School building aid: specifies that $16.5 million surplus in the school fund can be used for school building aid (AB 74, Crandall)
- Coordinating Council: Reduces membership of University, State Colleges, private, and junior colleges to one each (AB 73, Veysey)
- Veterans Preference: Gives veterans priority over all others for college admission (AB 58, Chappie).

STATE COLLEGE TUITION

Following the lead of the Regents of the University of California who last month voted to impose tuition for university students, the Trustees of the California State Colleges have agreed to recommend to the Legislature a tuition payment from state college students as well. Although no amount was set, the principle was adopted at the board meeting in Los Angeles March 24. A flat fee of $100 per year for undergraduates and $150 per year for graduates has been recommended by the state college administration.

The new tuition charge, likely to take effect in the 1971-72 academic year, is to be added on to a materials and services fee of $108 per year, plus student union and student activity fees. Until recently, students enrolled for six units, or less were required to pay only half the materials and services fee, but that distinction has been eliminated for next year in an effort to tap every available source of additional funds for the colleges.

State law now limits the Trustees' power to levy a tuition for California residents to an amount of $25 or less. Therefore, it will be necessary for the Legislature to either raise that ceiling or eliminate it altogether. The Legislature will also have to amend the budget bill for 1970-71 to include the new funds. Thus full legislative debate of this matter is guaranteed.

No decision has been made by the trustees as to how all the income from the new tuition charge, estimated at a maximum of $24 million, is to be spent. A reserve fund will be established to provide financial aid for students, however, and the trustees have retained the authority to waive tuition for needy students.

The Trustees' action, decided by a 12-6 vote, represents the second consecutive victory for the Governor, who has pressed steadily for tuition. So far, tuition for the junior colleges has been held to be a local matter, and there is no indication that the Community College Board will raise this issue. It is evident, however, that the shift in educational costs from the state to the student and his parents may have just begun in California.

Attorney General

The State of California filed suit this month against the nation's major automobile manufacturers seeking civil damages that, according to Deputy Attorney General Charles A. O'Brien, "may amount to billions of dollars."

The suit filed in U.S. District Court alleges that the major automobile manufacturers conspired to delay installation of smog devices on cars. The action on behalf of the State of California follows the decision of the U.S. Justice Department to drop its criminal action against automobile manufacturers in exchange for assurances that they would develop smog control devices on a competitive basis.

REGENTS TIGHTEN CAMPUS CONTROLS

In response to strong pressure from Governor Reagan, the Regents of the University of California adopted new campus control measures at their March meeting.

The principal provisions of the new regulations are:

- A campus emergency shall be called when the president and the campus chancellor agree that there is disruptive activity of such a serious nature as to require immediate, extraordinary measures to safeguard persons or property or to maintain educational activities.
- Disruptive activity is defined as the obstruction of movement in campus buildings, seizure of campus buildings, disruption of any lawful campus assembly, forceable obstruction of campus entrances, or unlawful assembly on or within one mile of the campus.
- When a campus emergency has been declared, interim suspension is to be ordered for any student, faculty member, or university employee when there is reasonable cause to believe that he has engaged in disruptive acts on or within one mile of the campus.
- Anyone found guilty of a disruptive act is to be punished by a minimum of suspension for one quarter to a maximum of expulsion from the university.

President Hitch succeeded in blocking an effort by the Governor to make the calling of an emergency automatic in the specified circumstances, and with this concession, he and the chancellors apparently found little to oppose in the new regulations. According to Hitch, the new rules actually changed existing powers of campus officials very little.

Criminal Justice

A $266,000 study of California's correctional systems is planned by the California Council on Criminal Justice. At its March 26 meeting in Sacramento the Council indicated it is actively seeking a project director. The study will be supervised by the Council's corrections task force, which is chaired by Department of Corrections Director R. K. Procunier.

The Council, which was created in 1968, devoted a major portion of its agenda to evaluating its role in relation to regional planning entities and other state agencies in developing plans and policies for the criminal justice system. The meeting coincided with the release in Sacramento of an Assembly Select Committee on Administration of Justice report which was highly critical of existing correction programs. (see Legislature, p. 89).

Horseracing

Parimutual wagering on horse race meetings during 1969 produced $62.8 million in revenue for the state, according to the annual report of the Horse Racing Board released this month. The total resulted in a $5.5 million (or 9.6 percent) increase over 1968 figures. The amount paid to the state by individual associations according to the board's report is as follows:

Southern California	(millions)
Santa Anita	$16.1
Hollywood Park	19.4
Del Mar	2.6
Oak Tree	1.8
Western Harness	5.6
Los Alamitos	3.4
Northern California	
Pacific	$ 3.6
Tanforan	2.9
California Jockey	3.1
California Horse Racing	0.7
Peninsula	0.4

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California Journal Legislative Roster

California Journal does not list the party affiliation and district of elected officials every time a name is mentioned. This roster contains such information and may be detached and retained for use with this and future issues of the Journal.

U. S. CONGRESS

SENATORS

Alan Cranston (D) — 4241 New Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515
George Murphy (R) — 452 Old Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510

REPRESENTATIVES

Name	Party	Dist.	Counties	District Address*
Clausen, Don	R	1	Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Napa and Sonoma	475 H St., Crescent City 95531
Johnson, Harold T. (Bizz)	D	2	Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity and Tuolumne	423 Grove St., Roseville 95678
Moss, John E.	D	3	Sacramento	Federal Bldg., Sacramento 95814
Leggett, Robert L.	D	4	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Sacramento, Solano, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba	125 Mira Loma St., Vallejo 94594
Burton, Phillip	D	5	San Francisco	450 Golden Gate Ave., S. F. 94102
Mailliard, William S.	R	6	Marin and San Francisco	450 Golden Gate Ave., S. F. 94102
Cohelan, Jeffery	D	7	Alameda	508 - 16th St., Oakland 94612
Miller, George P.	D	8	Alameda	1424 Benton St., Alameda 94501
Edwards, Don	D	9	Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara	28 N. First St., San Jose 95113
Gubser, Charles S.	R	10	San Benito and Santa Clara	361 Town & Country Village, San Jose 95128
McCloskey, Paul N., Jr.	R	11	San Mateo	490 El Camino Real, Belmont 94002
Talcott, Burt L.	R	12	Kings, Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Cruz	44 W. Alisal St., Salinas 93901
Teague, Charles M.	R	13	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Ventura	612 Country Club Dr., Ojai 93023
Waldie, Jerome R.	D	14	Contra Costa	Box 864, Concord 94522
McFall, John J.	D	15	Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus	146 N. Grant, Manteca 95336
Sisk, B. F.	D	16	Fresno and Merced	Federal Bldg., Fresno 93721
Anderson, Glenn M.	D	17	Los Angeles	21150 Hawthorne Blvd., Torrance 90503
Mathias, Bob	R	18	Kern and Tulare	1407 West Myrtle, Visalia 93277
Holifield, Chet	D	19	Los Angeles	2001 Lincoln Ave., Montebello 90640
Smith, H. Allen	R	20	Los Angeles	1818 Verdugo Loma Dr., Glendale 91208
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D	21	Los Angeles	8563 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90003
Corman, James C.	D	22	Los Angeles	7020 Reseda Blvd., Reseda 91335
Clawson, Del M.	R	23	Los Angeles	10241 S. Paramount, Downey 90241
Vacant		24	Los Angeles and San Bernardino	
Wiggins, Charles E.	R	25	Los Angeles and Orange	11001 Valley Mall, El Monte 91731
Rees, Thomas M.	D	26	Los Angeles	1101 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 90035
Goldwater, Barry M., Jr.	R	27	Kern and Los Angeles	10850 Riverside Dr., North Hollywood 91602
Bell, Alphonzo	R	28	Los Angeles	1248 - 5th St., Santa Monica 90406
Brown, George E., Jr.	D	29	Los Angeles	300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles 90012
Roybal, Edward R.	D	30	Los Angeles	7110 New Federal Bldg., Los Angeles 90012
Wilson, Charles H.	D	31	Los Angeles	1902 W. Florence Ave., Los Angeles 90047
Hosmer, Craig	R	32	Los Angeles and Orange	Security Bldg., Long Beach 90802
Pettis, Jerry L.	R	33	San Bernardino	California Hotel, San Bernardino 92401
Hanna, Richard T.	D	34	Los Angeles and Orange	17071 Westport Dr., Huntington Beach 92647
Vacant		35	Orange and San Diego	
Wilson, Bob	R	36	San Diego	P. O. Box 469, San Diego 92112
Van Deerlin, Lionel	D	37	San Diego	P. O. Box 729, San Diego 92101
Tunney, John V.	D	38	Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino	Mission Inn, Riverside 92501

*During Sessions, mail for Members of the House of Representatives may be addressed: House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Name	Title	Party	Address
Ronald Reagan	Governor	R	Capitol Building Sacramento 95814
Ed Reinecke	Lt. Governor	R	Capitol Building Sacramento 95814
Frank M. Jordan	Secty. of State	R	Capitol Building Sacramento 95814
Houston I. Flournoy	Controller	R	Capitol Building Sacramento 95814
Ivy Baker Priest	Treasurer	R	Capitol Building Sacramento 05814
Thomas C. Lynch	Attorney General	D	500 Capitol Mall Sacramento 95814
Max Rafferty	Superintendent of Public Instruction	R	721 Capitol Mall Sacramento 95814

Board of Equalization

George R. Reilly	V-Chm.	1st Dist.	350 McAllister St. San Francisco 94102
John W. Lyrch	Chm.	2nd Dist.	2550 Mariposa St. Fresno 93721
Paul R. Leake	Member	3rd Dist.	1020 N St. Sacramento 95814
Richard Nevins	Member	4th Dist.	333 E. Walnut St. Pasadena 91101

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ASSEMBLY

Name	Party	Dist.	Committee Assignments	Counties	District Address*
Arklin, Henry	R	41	Finance & Insurance (V. Chmn.), Commerce & Public Utilities, Transportation.	Los Angeles	10640 Sepulveda Blvd., Mission Hills 91340
Badham, Robert E.	R	71	Commerce & Public Utilities (Chmn.), Public Employment & Retirement, Water.	Orange	1649 Westcliff Dr., Newport Beach 92660
Bagley, William T.	R.	7	Revenue & Taxation (Chmn.), Ways & Means, Select Committee on Administration of Justice.	Marin Sonoma	225 Albert Bldg., San Rafael 94901
Barnes, E. Richard	R	78	Natural Resources & Conservation, Ways & Means.	San Diego	3320 Kemper, San Diego 92110
Bee, Carlos	D	13	Intergovernmental Relations (Chmn.), Government Administration.	Alameda	22734 Main St., Hayward 94541
Belotti, Frank P.	R	2	Agriculture, Ways & Means.	Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma	P. O. Box 1025, Eureka 95501
Berryhill, Clare L.	R	30	Agriculture (V. Chmn.), Transportation, Urban Affairs & Housing.	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	112 Needham Ave., Modesto 95354
Beverly, Robert G.	R	46	Finance & Insurance (Chmn.), Local Government, Revenue & Taxation.	Los Angeles	1611 S. Pacific Coast Hwy, Redondo Beach 90277
Biddle, W. Craig	R	74	Criminal Procedure, Intergovernmental Relations, Judiciary, Select Committees on Administration of Justice (Chmn.) & Assembly Reorganization Plan (Chmn.).	Riverside	6370 Magnolia Ave., Riverside 92506
Brathwaite, Yvonne W. (Mrs.)	D	63	Finance & Insurance, Health & Welfare, Local Government, Select Committee on Mentally Ill & Handicapped Children.	Los Angeles	4036 Buckingham Rd., Los Angeles 90008
Briggs, John V.	R	35	Finance & Insurance, Labor Relations, Revenue & Taxation, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	Orange, San Bernardino	1400 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton 92632
Britschgi, Carl A.	R	26	Government Administration (Chmn.), Ways & Means, Select Committee on Mentally Ill & Handicapped Children.	San Mateo	2025 Broadway, Redwood City 94063
Brown, Willie L., Jr.	D	18	Education, Elections & Constitutional Amendments, Urban Affairs & Housing.	San Francisco	666 Octavia, San Francisco 94102
Burke, Robert H.	R	70	Transportation (V. Chmn.), Education, Elections & Constitutional Amendments.	Orange	17732 Beach Blvd., Huntington Beach 92647
Burton, John L.	D	20	Rules, Ways & Means.	San Francisco	350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
Campbell, William	R	50	Education, Government Organization, Health & Welfare.	Los Angeles	101 S. Second St., La Puente 91744
Chappie, Eugene A.	R	6	Rules (Chmn.), Government Administration, Health & Welfare.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolome, Yuba	Rm. 3173 State Capitol Sacramento 95814
Collier, John L. E.	R	54	Education, Ways & Means.	Los Angeles	1109 Fair Oaks Ave., So. Pasadena 91030
Conrad, Charles J.	R	57	Elections & Constitutional Amendments, Intergovernmental Relations, Ways & Means.	Los Angeles	13440 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks 91403
Cory, Kenneth	D	69	Education, Labor Relations, Revenue & Taxation.	Orange	561 N. Euclid Anaheim 92803
Crandall, Earl P.	R	25	Education, Finance & Insurance, Health & Welfare.	Santa Clara	760 N. First St., San Jose 95112
Crown, Robert W.	D	14	Ways & Means (V. Chmn.), Criminal Procedure, Select Committee on Administration of Justice.	Alameda	1111 Jackson St., Oakland 94607
Cullen, Mike	D	44	Commerce & Public Utilities (V. Chmn.), Governmental Org., Health & Welfare.	Los Angeles	444 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach 90802
Davis, Pauline, Mrs.	D	1	Water, Ways & Means	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	P. O. Box 1071, Portola 96122
Deddeh, Wadie P.	D	77	Public Employment & Retirement (Chmn.), Government Administration, Transportation.	San Diego	240 Woodlawn Ave., Chula Vista 92010
Dent, James W.	R	10	Education, Ways & Means.	Contra Costa	89 John Glenn Dr., Concord 94520
Duffy, Gordon W.	R	21	Health & Welfare (Chmn.), Ag., G.O., Select Committees on Mentally Ill & Handicapped Children (V. Chmn.), & Environmental Quality.	Kings, Tulare	208 N. Douty, Hanford 93230
Dunlap, John F.	D	5	Agriculture, Education Transportation.	Napa, Solano	1231 Monterey St., Vallejo 94590
Fenton, Jack R.	D	51	Judiciary (V. Chmn.), Finance & Insurance, G.O., Select Committee on Administration of Justice (V. Chmn.).	Los Angeles	1601 W. Beverly Blvd., Montebello 90640
Fong, March K., Mrs.	D	15	Education, Government Administration, Natural Resources & Conservation.	Alameda	7000 Bancroft Ave., Oakland 94605
Foran, John F.	D	23	Transportation (Chmn.), Finance & Insurance, Judiciary, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	San Francisco	350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
Garcia, Alex P.	D	40	Urban Affairs & Housing (V. Chmn.), Election & Constitutional Amendments, Public Employment & Retirement.	Los Angeles	257 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 90012
Gonsalves, Joe A.	D	66	Rules (V. Chmn.), Agriculture, Transportation, Select Committee on Assembly Reorganization Plan.	Los Angeles	12340 E. Firestone Blvd., Norwalk 90650
Greene, Bill	D	53	Education, Elections & Constitutional Amendments, Urban Affairs & Housing.	Los Angeles	8563 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90003
Greene, Leroy F.	D	3	Education (V. Chmn.), Governmental Organization, Revenue & Taxation.	Sacramento	451 Parkfair Dr., Sacramento, 95825
Hayes, James A.	R	39	Judiciary (Chmn.), Health & Welfare, Revenue & Taxation, Select Committee on Administration	Los Angeles	666 E. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach 90802
Hom, Tom	R	79	Local Government (V. Chmn.), Commerce & Public Utilities, Urban Affairs & Housing	San Diego	625 Broadway, San Diego 92101
Johnson, Harvey	D	58	Governmental Organization, Judiciary, Water.	Los Angeles	11001 E. Valley Blvd., El Monte 91732
Johnson, Ray E.	R	4	Agriculture, G.O., Rules, Select Committee on Assembly Reorganization Plan.	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Sutter, Yolo	352 Vallombrosa St., Chico 95926

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ASSEMBLY (continued)

Name	Party	Dist.	Committee Assignments	Counties	District Address*
Karabian, Walter J.	D	45	Public Employment & Retirement (V. Chmn.),	Los Angeles	231 W. Garvey,
Ketchum, William M.	R	29	Agriculture (Chmn.), Finance & Insurance Public Employment & Retirement, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	Kern, San Luis Obispo, Tulare	1601 H St., Bakersfield 93302
Knox, John T.	D	11	Local Government (Chmn.), Finance & Insurance, Intergovernmental Relations, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	Contra Costa	3803 MacDonald Ave., Richmond 94805
Lanterman, Frank	R	73	Ways & Means (Chmn.), Transportation, Select Committee on Mentally Ill & Handicapped Children.	Los Angeles	106A S. Los Robles, Pasadena 91101
Lewis, Jerry	R	73	Elections & Constitutional Amendments (V. Chmn.), Education, Finance & Insurance.	San Bernardino	3972 N. Waterman Ave., San Bernardino 92404
MacDonald, J. K. (Ken)	D	37	Health & Welfare (V. Chmn.), Local Government, Public Employment & Retirement	Ventura	1903 E. Main St., Ventura 93001
MacGillvray, W. Don	R	36	Labor Relations (V. Chmn.), Local Government, Natural Resources & Conservation.	San Luis Obispo	Studio 117 El Paseo, Santa Barbara 93101
McCarthy, Leo T.	D	19	Revenue & Taxation (V. Chmn.), Elections & Const. Am., Local Government.	San Francisco	350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
McGee, Patrick D.	R	64	Governmental Organization (V. Chmn.), Judiciary, Natural Resources & Conservation.	Los Angeles	6355 Topanga Canyon, Woodland Hills 91364
Millias, George W.	R	22	Natural Resources & Conservation (Chmn.), Elections & Constitutional Amendments, Urban Affairs & Housing, Select Committee on Environmental Quality (Chmn.)	Santa Clara	405 Alberto Way, Los Gatos 95030
Miller, John J.	D	17	Criminal Procedure (V. Chmn.), Health & Welfare, Local Government, Select Committee on Administration of Justice.	Alameda	6565 Shattuck Ave., Oakland 94609
Mobley, Ernest N.	R	33	Agriculture, Revenue & Taxation, Rules.	Fresno, Madera	600 W. Shaw, Fresno 93704
Monagan, Bob	R	12	Intergovernmental Relations, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	San Joaquin	Bank of America Bldg., Stockton 95202
Moorhead, Carlos	R	43	Criminal Procedure, Finance & Insurance, Govermental Organization.	Los Angeles	420 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale 91203
Moretti, Bob	D	42	Governmental Organization (Chmn.), Finance & Insurance, Revenue & Taxation.	Los Angeles	12444 Victory Blvd., No. Hollywood 91606
Mulford, Don	R	60	Intergovernmental Relations, Natural Resources & Conservation Ways & Means.	Alameda	2150 Franklin St., Oakland 94612
Murphy, Frank Jr.	R	31	Criminal Procedure (Chmn.), Elections & Constitutional Am., Revenue & Taxation Select Committee on Administration of Justice.	Merced, San Benito, Santa Clara	1810 L St., Merced 95340
Porter, Carley V.	D	38	Water (Chmn.), Ways & Means, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	Los Angeles	1717 N. Long Beach Blvd., Compton 90221
Powers, Walter W.	D	8	Labor Relations (Chmn.), Agriculture, Judiciary.	Sacramento	P. O. Box 15265 Sacramento 95813
Priolo, Paul	R	60	Elections & Constitutional Amendments (Chmn.), Finance & Insurance, G.O.	Los Angeles	12121 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 90025
Quimby, John P.	D	72	Revenue & Taxation, Rules, Water.	San Bernardino	227A S. Riverside Ave., Rialto 92376
Ralph, Leon	D	55	Commerce & Public Utilities, Ways & Means, Select Committee on Mentally Ill & Handicapped Children.	Los Angeles	1922 E. 103rd St., Los Angeles 90002
Roberti, David A.	D	48	Elections & Constitutional Amendments, Labor Relations, Transportation.	Los Angeles	2904 Rowena Ave., Los Angeles 90039
Russell, Newton R.	R	62	Education, Revenue & Taxation, Rules.		3507 W. Magnolia, Burbank 91505
Ryan, Leo J.	D	27	Education, Ways & Means.	San Mateo	308 Linden Ave., So. San Francisco 94080
Schabarum, Peter F.	R	49	Transportation, Ways & Means, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	Los Angeles	573 S. Barranca, Covina 91722
Sieroty, Alan	D	59	Government Administration Natural Resources & Conservation, Transportation.	Los Angeles	1144 S. Robertson, Los Angeles 90035
Stacey, Kent H.	R	28	Water (V. Chmn.), Commerce & Public Utilities Health & Welfare, Select Committee on Mentally Ill & Handicapped Children	Kern	1415 18th St., Bakersfield 93301
Stull, John	R	80	Education, Labor Relations, Revenue & Taxation.	San Diego	714 - 2nd St., Encinitas 92024
Thomas, Vincent	D	68	Intergovernmental Relations (V. Chmn.), Natural Resources & Conservation, Revenue & Taxation.	Los Angeles	508 Pacific Trades Center San Pedro 90731
Townsend, L. E.	D	67	Governmental Administration (V. Chmn.), Comm. & Public Utilities, Health & Welfare.	Los Angeles	15225 S. Western Ave., Gardena 90249
Unruh, Jesse M.	D	65	Agriculture, Intergovernmental Relations, Natural Resources & Conservation.	Los Angeles	3412 W. Century Blvd., Inglewood 90303
Vasconcellos, John	D	24	Criminal Procedure, Education, Local Government.	Santa Clara	100 W. Ricon Ave., Campbell 95008
Veysey, Victor W.	R	75	Education (Chmn.), Way & Means.	Imperial, Riverside	141 S. 6th St., Brawley 92227
Wakefield, Floyd L.	R	52	Criminal Procedure, Elections & Constitutional Amendments, Natural Resources & Conservation.	Los Angeles	7340 E. Florence Ave., Downey 90240
Warren, Charles	D	56	Natural Resources & Conservation, Ways & Means.	Los Angeles	1411 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 90015
Waxman, Henry A.	D	61	Elections & Constitutional Amendments, Health & Welfare, Labor Relations.	Los Angeles	5208 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 90019
Wilson, Pete	R	76	Urban Affairs & Housing (Chmn.), Health & Welfare, Revenue & Taxation, Select Committee on Environmental Quality.	San Diego	233 A St., San Diego 92101
Wood, Bob	R	34	Natural Resources & Cons. (V. Chmn.), Agriculture, Public Employment & Retirement.	Monterey	32 E. Alisal, Salinas 93901
Z'berg, Edwin L.	D	9	Public Employment & Retirement, Urban Affairs & Housing, Water.	Sacramento	1501 W. Capitol Ave., West Sacramento 95691
Zenovich, George N.	D	32	Finance & Insurance, Ways & Means, Select Comm. on Mentally Ill & Handicapped Children	Fresno	Security Bank Bldg., 1060 Fulton Mall, Fresno 93721

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SENATE

Name	Party	Dist.	Committee Assignments†	Counties	District Address*
Alquist, Alfred E.	D	13	SCRT (Chmn.), Education (V. Chmn.), Business & Professions, Local Government, Transportation, Water Resources.	Santa Clara	777 N. 1st St., San Jose 95112
Beilenson, Anthony	D	26	Health & Welfare (Chmn.), Business & Prof., Judiciary, Nat. Resources & Wildlife, SCEC.	Los Angeles	1122 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 90035
Bradley, Clark L.	R	14	Insurance & Financial Inst. Ind. Relations, Judicary, Revenue & Taxation, SCUA.	Alameda, Santa Clara	First National Bank Bldg., San Jose 95113
Burgener, Clair W.	R	38	SCEHC (Chmn.), Education, Finance, Local Gov.	San Diego	86900 Center Dr., La Mesa 92041
Burns, Hugh M.	D	16	Agriculture (V. Chmn.), Governmental Organization, Financial Institutions.	Fresno	P. O. Box 748, Fresno 93712
Carrell, Tom	D	22	SCEC (Chmn.), Transportation (V. Chmn.), Finance, Gov. Org., Revenue & Taxation, SCRT.	Los Angeles	753 San Fernando Rd., San Fernando 91340
Collier, Randolph	D	1	Transportation (Chmn.), Finance, Revenue & Taxation.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma, Trinity	206 - 4th St., Yreka 96097
Cologne, Gordon	R	36	Judiciary (Chmn.), Business & Prof., Health & Welfare, Natural Resources & Wildlife, SCSIAS, Water Resources.	Riverside, San Bernardino	P. O. Drawer 1270, Indio 92201
Coombs, William E.	R	20	Water Resources (Chmn.), Business & Professions, Finance, Judiciary, Revenue & Taxation.	San Bernardino	223 S. Riverside Ave., Rialto 92376
Cusanovich, Lou	R	23	Finance, Health & Welfare, Industrial Relations, Revenue & Taxation, SCUA.	Los Angeles	14921 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks 91403
Danielson, George E.	D	27	Governmental Organization (V. Chmn.), Insurance & Financial Institutions, Judiciary, SCEC.	Los Angeles	217 W. 1st St., Los Angeles 90012
Deukmejian, George	R	37	Revenue & Tax. (V. Chmn.), Ind. Relations, Judiciary, Local Government, Public Utilities, & Corp.	Los Angeles	320 Fidelity Fed. Plaza, Long Beach 90802
Dills, Ralph C.	D	32	Public Utilities & Corp. (Chmn.), Health & Welfare, Ind. Relations, Natural Res. & Wildlife, Transporation.	Los Angeles	529 W. Eighth St., San Pedro 90731
Dolwing, Richard J.	R	12	Health & Welfare (V. Chmn.), SCSIAS (V. Chmn.), Governmental Org., Insurance & Fin. Institu- Institutions, & Rules.	San Mateo	181 - 2nd Ave., San Mateo 94401
Dymally, Mervyn M.	D	29	Elections & Reapportionment (V. Chmn.), Education, Local Government, SCUA.	Los Angeles	217 W. 1st St., Los Angeles 90012
Grunsky, Donald L.	R	17	Finance (Chmn.), Education, & Judiciary	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz	211 Lettunich Bldg., Watsonville 95076
Harmer, John L.	R	21	Industrial Relations (V. Chmn.), Education, Insurance & Fin. Inst., SCUA, Water Resources.	Los Angeles	401 N. Brand, Glendale 91203
Kennick, Joseph M.	D	33	Rules (V. Chmn.), Governmental Organization, Health & Welfare, Transportation.	Los Angeles	110 Pine Ave., Long Beach 90802
Lagomarsino, Robert J.	R	24	Natural Resources & Wildlife (Chmn.), Agriculture, Finance, Judiciary, SCED, Water Resources.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	21 S. California St., Ventura 93001
Marks, Milton	R	9	Business & Professions (V. Chmn.), Elections & Reappor., G.O., Local Government, Public Utilities & Corporations, SCRT, Transportation.	San Francisco	350 McAllister St., San Francisco 94102
Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R	2	Agriculture (Chmn.), Education, Finance, Governmental Organization, SCEC, Transportation.	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, Yuba	P. O. Box 2297, Redding 95001
McCarthy, John F.	R	4	Insurance & Financial Instutions (Chmn.), Elections & Reapportionment, Local Government.	Marlin, Napa, Solano	1299 - 4th St., San Rafael 94901
Mills, James R.	D	40	Water Resources (V. Chmn.), Agriculture, Insurance & Fin. Inst., SCRT, Transportation, SCSIAS.	Imperial, San Diego	326 Broadway, San Diego 92101
Moscone, George R.	D	10	Education, Elections & Reapportionment, Judiciary, Revenue & Taxation, SCUA.	San Francisco	540 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94102
Nejedley, John A.	R	7	Local Government (V. Chmn.), SCED (V. Chmn.), Health & Welfare, Natural Resources & Wildlife, SCSIAS, Water Resources.	Contra Costa	1393 Civic Dr., Walnut Creek 94596
Petris, Nicholas C.	D	11	Judiciary (V. Chmn.), SCEHC (V. Chmn.), Health & Welfare, Natural Resources, Revenue & Taxation, Water Resources.	Alameda	1111 Jackson St., Oakland 94607
Richardson, H. L.	R	19	Natural Resources & Wildlife (V. Chmn.), Education, Health & Welfare, Industrial Relations, SCEC.	Los Angeles	735 W. Duarte Rd., Arcadia 91006
Rodda, Albert S.	D	5	Education (Chmn.), Industrial Relations, Local Government, Natural Resources & Wildlife, SCEHC.	Sacramento	Room 4048, Capitol Bldg., Sacramento 95814
Schmitz, John G.	R	34	Local Government (Chmn.), Education, Elections & Reapportionment, Public Utilities & Corp., SCEC.	Orange	18002 Irvine Blvd., Tustin 92680
Schrade, Jack	R	39	Rules (Chmn.), Governmental Organization, Insurance & Financial Institutions.	San Diego	1904 Hotel Circle, San Diego 92110
Sherman, Lewis F.	R	8	Governmental Organization (Chmn.), SCRT (V. Chmn.), Elections & Reap., Judiciary, Local Government, Transportation, Water Resources.	Alameda	1111 Jackson St., Oakland 94607
Short, Alan	D	6	Industrial Relations (Chmn.), Business & Professions, Finance, SCEHC, Transportation.	Sacramento, San Joaquin	2626 N. California St., Stockton 95204
Song, Alfred H.	D	28	Business & Professions (Chmn.), Health & Welfare, Industrial Relations, Judiciary, SCUA.	Los Angeles	2337 S. Garfield Ave., Monterey Park 91754
Stevens, Robert S.	R	25	Insurance & Financial Institutions (V. Chmn.), Judiciary, Revenue & Taxation, Rules, SCEHC.	Los Angeles	1245 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles 90024
Stiern, Walter W.	D	18	Revenue & Taxation (Chmn.), Agriculture, Education, Finance, SCSIAS.	Kern, Kings	930 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield 93301
Teale, Stephen P.	D	3	Finance (V. Chmn.), Agriculture, Governmental Organization, Rules.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	Room 5082, Capitol Bldg., Sacramento 95814
Walsh, Lawrence E.	D	30	SCUA (Chmn.), Public Utilities & Corp. (V. Chmn.), Business & Professions, Governmental Org., Transportation.	Los Angeles	6055 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 90022
Way, Howard	R	15	Agriculture, Finance, Revenue & Taxation, SCSIAS.	Fresno, Inyo, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Tulare	P. O. Box 724, Exeter 93221
Wedworth, James Q.	D	31	SCUA (V. Chmn.), Finance, Governmental Org., Local Government, Natural Resources & Wildlife.	Los Angeles	8404 S. Crenshaw Blvd., Inglewood 90305
Whetmore, James E.	R	35	Elections & Reap. (Chmn.), Business & Prof., Governmental Org., Health & Welfare, Transportation.	Los Angeles,	13163 Brookhurst, Garden Grove 92640

†Senate Select Committee Abbreviations: SCEHC, Select Committee on Educationally Handicapped Children; SCEC, Select Committee on Environmental Control; SCRT, Select Committee on Rapid Transit, SCSIAS, Select Committee on Salinity Intrusion in Agricultural Soils; SCUA, Select Committee on Urban Affairs.

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POLITICAL ROUNDUP

New Ballgame in U.S. Senate Race

Politics in California has earned a nation-wide reputation as an unpredictable and unorganized pursuit of power. Clearly that view will be reinforced if the remaining months of the campaign of 1970 are at all similar to the last few weeks of March, when change became a constant and opportunities came and went with each day.

UNITED STATE SENATE

U.S. Senator George Murphy was the center of much of the public's political awareness. He launched his campaign on March 5, declaring he would work with boundless energy and enthusiasm to finish some of the things I have started. Well-respected polls, taken in February, indicated that his efforts would probably be rewarded, for he led his closest challenger, Congressman John V. Tunney, by 16 percentage points and Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. by 23. No primary opposition appeared likely.

Less than a week later his chances of re-election seemed no better than even, after the disclosure by nationally syndicated columnist Jack Anderson that since his election in 1964, Murphy had received some $125,000 in salary and living expenses from Technicolor, Inc., headed by conservative contributor Patrick J. Frawley, Jr.

Although Governor Reagan came to the Senator's support, pointing out that a Riverside newspaper had printed a similar account several years before, *The Los Angeles Times* rejected Murphy's defense that he had obtained the approval of Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, before agreeing to the movie contract. *The Times*, in an editorial appearing on March 18, expressed the belief that Senator Murphy "has forfeited the privilege of representing California in the Senate."

Pressure on Finch

HEW Secretary Robert Finch, Murphy's campaign manager in 1964, was immediately under intense pressure from his friends in California and in Washington, D.C., to make the race. With only two days remaining before the March 20 filing deadline, Republican leaders, including President Nixon, were forced to re-examine the damage done to Murphy and to determine if a replacement should be considered.

On Friday, Robert Barry, 54, a defeated congressman from Westchester County, New York (who has since been rebuffed in his attempts to return to Congress in both the Riverside-Imperial District and San Mateo County) entered the race, as well as sixty-three-year old Norton Simon, industrialist and art patron, a member of the UC Board of Regents and, like Barry, a Republican.

Simon's candidacy was seen by some as an attempt to provide justification for the entry of Finch or State Controller Houston I. Flournoy, neither of whom wished to be the first to declare Murphy vulnerable or guilty by entering the race against him. At 5:00 P.M. on March 20, however, Murphy found himself without opposition from Finch or Flournoy, or from any other party liberal-moderates such as Representative Alphonzo Bell, HEW Undersecretary John Veneman, or Assemblyman William T. Bagley, whose candidacies had been discussed. No one knew how serious the Simon campaign would become, but President Nixon made it clear that the senior Senator had his full support.

Democratic Candidates

Democratic challengers Tunney and Brown were joined by Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, 49, who represents the South-Central part of the Los Angeles basin. Hahn, who says he represents "middle America", was the winner by a 2 to 1 margin over Los Angeles City Councilman Billy Mills, a popular Negro official, in his last race. Hahn was first elected to the board in 1952 and was a member of the L.A. Council at 26.

The Democratic candidates now see themselves as capable of catching Senator Murphy. Unlike earlier polls, a poll taken on March 1, two weeks before the Technicolor incident, showed Tunney leading Murphy 43% to 39% while Brown continued to trail the incumbent. California Democratic Council delegates, meeting in convention at Fresno, were more impressed by Brown's liberal credentials, however, and gave the Monterey Park Representative their endorsement by a vote of 644 to 52 over Tunney. Brown continued to surprise his supporters, declaring at the convention's final session that there are too many liberals these days who instinctively apologize for violence. In doing so, they invite the destruction of American democracy. (See California Journal, pages 24, Jan. 1970 and 54, Feb. 1970, for background stories.)

TREASURER AND CONTROLLER

The Democratic contest for the State Treasurer's post, currently held by Republican Ivy Baker Priest, who is running unopposed in the primary, will involve Milton Gordon, a real estate investor; Joe Reichmann, a former Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles; and Thomas C. Rupert, Torrance City Treasurer. Gordon is the primary favorite.

State Controller Houston I. Flournoy, who has taken as his task the fight for Proposition 7 and the State Water Project, encountered what may be token opposition from James A. Ware of Los Angeles in the Republican Primary. Two Democrats, Los Angeles attorney Herman Sillas, Jr., who is running with the backing of the CDC and the Congress of Mexican-American Unity, and Garden Grove City Councilman John Dean, Chairman of the Orange County Democratic Central Committee, joined former Congressman Ronald Brooks Cameron of Whittier in the Democratic primary battle to oppose Flournoy in November. (See *California Journal*, pages 26, January, and 54, February, for more on these races.)

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Filing Deadline Passes

Yorty Finally Joins Governor Race

The entry of Sam Yorty, Mayor of Los Angeles, into the Democratic gubernatorial primary was an on again, off again affair that finally saw the Mayor decide to take on Assembly Democratic leader Jess Unruh, despite the advice of their many mutual friends, including Carmen Warschaw and Unruh's finance chairman, Manning Post. Calling the Governor an inexperienced amateur and implying that his chief Democratic opponent, who had recently received the backing of the CDC, was a captive of the extreme leftists and an obstructionist, Yorty launched his campaign seemingly without the support of many of his recent backers in the mayoralty race, including Henry Salvatori, a Reagan kitchen cabinet member. Yorty's ties to Reagan's friends, however, prompted many Democratic leaders, including Assembly Caucus Chairman George Zenovich and Senate Caucus Chairman Mervyn Dymally, to declare Yorty a spoiler and a stalking horse for the Governor.

Unruh noted the Mayor's remarks with the observation, "This indicates Yorty, sagacious man that he is, feels Reagan is vulnerable and that the Democratic nomination would be a good thing to have this election year."Governor Reagan said only,"I guess I'll have to confess surprise because he was so recently re-elected that I thought he would fulfill his contract with the people of Los Angeles."

Yorty quickly tried to win over supporters of San Francisco Mayor Alioto and hammered away at his traditional theme that the Democratic Party's leaders have lost contact with their members. Unruh released the results of a poll, however, which showed him trailing the Governor by six percentage points, while Yorty ran 26 points behind Reagan, when each was individually matched against the incumbent Republican.

Yorty Campaign Strategy

Although few observers give the Mayor much chance of beating the former Assembly Speaker, the tenor of Yorty's primary campaign will have a great deal to do with the results in November. If Yorty concentrates his fire on Reagan, Unruh may stand to gain tremendously — particularly if the Mayor is willing to support him openly this summer. Should Yorty decide to attack Unruh and those of his backers who supported L.A. Councilman Tom Bradley in the recent race for city hall, the Governor is bound to gain in Democratic defections in the same manner he did in his 1966 battle with Edmund G. Brown.

While in Hawaii, Los Angeles County Supervisor Warren Dorn, a Republican, made last minute preparations for a primary campaign against the Governor, but failed to follow through before filing deadline. Governor Reagan didn't need primary opposition, however, to create headlines. He had the bitter, implacable and often violent opposition of students in Riverside, Chico, San Jose, and Santa Barbara or wherever he campaigned during his first — and, according to his staff, last — primary campaign swing through California.

The youthful demonstrators' contempt for the Governor, displayed each evening in living color throughout the state, is widely interpreted as evoking additional support among the broad middle-class coalition that elected him in 1966."If I were a real hack," said Reagan's campaign co-chairman Tom Reed,"I'd go out and goad these guys. We'd send the Governor to a campus every day because you can just hear the votes rolling in. It's offensive to the voters."

Unruh, however, has recently been laying the blame for the continuing campus unrest squarely on the Governor's doorstep. Reagan's annoyance at the charge has been obvious.

The Governor's response has been to seek tighter control of behavior on and around the campuses, demanding that the University chancellors suspend and expel troublemakers and declare a state of emergency whenever conflict arises (see page 78). Unruh is expected to press the charge that campus trouble has gotten ten times worse since Reagan took office in 1966. In fact, Unruh has proposed a series of debates with the Governor in which he hopes to drive home his assertions, but some of the former Speaker's closest advisors question the wisdom of such a confrontation on former TV actor Reagan's own turf.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The race for Secretary of State may prove to be one of the year's most interesting. Last minute maneuvering found retiring State Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno, who had said he was disillusioned with the divisiveness which plagues the Democratic Party and all partisan political activity, suddenly becoming a late-filing candidate against Edmund G. Brown, Jr. in the Democratic primary. Brown, a Los Angeles attorney, is basing his campaign on a crusade against lobby influence in campaign financing and immediately denounced the dean of the Legislature as a candidate of the special interests out to prevents his election.

On the Republican side, Mrs. Frank Jordan, like Burns, reversed an earlier decision not to run and filed nomination papers to succeed her deceased husband. She served in the Secretary of State's office for 22 years before marrying Jordan. Assemblyman George Milias, the front-runner for the Republican nomination at this point, will also be opposed by John Leadbetter of Palmdale, a computer systems consultant who has been employed by Democratic Senator Stephen Teale's Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization; Los Angeles attorney James L. Flournoy; Compton School Board member Wendell T. Handy; and Attorney Kim Harris Pearman of Sherman Oaks. J. C. Chambers, a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, also entered the race at the last moment at the urging of party conservatives. (See *California Journal*, page 26, Jan. 1970, and page 54. Feb. 1970, for background on this race.)

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Other Statewide Races Heat Up

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

In California's only statewide non-partisan race, some real blood was drawn as two candidates for Max Rafferty's job as Superintendent of Public Instruction emerged as strong contenders. Dr. Wilson Riles, on leave as Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction and Dr. Julian Nava, a history professor and member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, made much of Legislative Analyst A. Alan Post's critical study of the State Department of Education's budget. Post accused Rafferty of a variety of inadequacies including misrepresentation of public school reading test scores, misuse on wastage of federal funds, non-compliance with the precepts of program budgeting and, in general, failure to provide adequate leadership for the state's public schools.

When called before the Assembly Ways and Means Subcommittee on Education, Rafferty declined, remarking, "I've got better things to do." He later offered a detailed rebuttal to some of the charges.

Rafferty announced his intention to seek a third term, for the little ones then — for their parents — for you. Asking that God grant that the real winner may be the children, he continued to thump away at the busing of school children — crammed dumbly into huge vans and trundled miles away from their homes and their parents, across roaring freeways and swarming industrial areas . . . at the whim of some judge — and the other themes that have won voters over in past elections.

Nava's hopes were apparently boosted when Sacramento State College administrator Frank Navarette withdrew from the race and endorsed him. Riles, meanwhile, continues to make inroads among Republican moderates.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Democratic hopeful and Chief Deputy Attorney General Charles A. O'Brien is without opposition, although the CDC endorsement eluded him anyway, going instead to non-candidate William M. Bennett. The San Francisco lawyer began his campaign by strongly attacking those responsible for heckling Governor Reagan during his campaign tour, claiming these ultra-radical groups are out to wreck our system of government.

The Republican candidates met in debate in San Francisco at the State Central Committee's semi-annual meeting where each supported the retention of capital punishment. Los Angeles District Attorney Evelle Younger emphasized his support of court-controlled wire tapping and the extension of the death penalty to those bombing police stations. State Senator John L. Harmer announced he was for the recall of Earl Warren, Jr., because of the municipal court Judge's recent statement regarding ghetto violence, and he expressed concern regarding the political involvement of organized crime. State Senator George Deukmejian came down hard on campus law violators at the convention. He was endorsed by Assembly Speaker Bob Monagan, Caucus Chairman Don Mulford, and several other former Assembly colleagues. The former Human Relations Secretary, Spencer Williams, announced that if elected he would run again in 1974, thereby avoiding a collision with Lt. Governor Reinecke, who already has announced his intention to try to succeed Governor Reagan.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

There are two leading contenders for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor: State Senator Alfred E. Alquist of San Jose, the newly endorsed candidate of the California Democratic Council despite his personal ambivalence toward the group, and Robert L. Coate, a San Francisco investment broker who has been hammering away at Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke's negative congressional voting record on urban development, conservation, and education. Neither Cecilia Pedroza nor Superior Court Judge Robert A. Wenke, both from the Los Angeles area, has yet to mount any appreciable state campaign.

Reinecke, who joined Governor Reagan in a joint announcement of candidacy, has been the target of several attacks from Alquist regarding such diverse issues as shoreline development and the refusal of the U C Board of Regents to grant an honorary degree to the UC Berkeley Charter Day speaker, Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York. The Lieutenant Governor has stated categorically to the *Journal* that "I indicated to the Board prior to the vote, that I would vote for the honorary degree for Mayor John Lindsay, which in fact I did." Reinecke's tactics at this stage of the campaign appear to mandate an aloof posture, with little jousting with the opposition.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The four malapportioned seats on the State's Board of Equalization, which collects eight different taxes, assesses utility property and oversees the counties' administration of local property taxes, are traditionally safe for the incumbent. Thus, the announcement that Paul R. Leake of Woodland was resigning from the Third District seat he has held since 1952 has been a clarion call for a number of politicians in the 25 Northern California counties.

Among Republicans seeking the $25,000 a year job are: Raymond E. Paschke of Santa Rosa, district aide to Representative Don Clausen; Tehama County Assessor George R. O'Connor; West Sacramento insurance man Robert E. Mihalisin. Bert A. Betts, former State Treasurer now using a Sutter County address; William M. Bennett of Marin County, a former Public Utilities Commissioner; John Williamson, a former Assemblyman from Kern County who served as Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and, since his defeat in 1966, as consultant to the Joint Committee on Open Space; Harry Sublett, West Sacramento businessman; Henry R. Tweith, Yuba City newspaper publisher, are among Democrats in the race.

Second District Board member John Lynch is opposed in the Democratic primary by Deputy Attorney General Marshall Mayer of Contra Costa County, who lost to Assemblyman Carl Britschgi in Southern San Mateo County in November of 1966. Sacramento realtor Thomas P. Kiernan is also challenging Lynch in the eighteen-county district, which covers the East Bay and the San Joaquin Valley.

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Region-by-Region Summary

Congress, State Senate and Assembly:

Orange and San Diego Counties

Death came to Representative James B. Utt only a few days after he had declared his desire to seek a tenth term as Congressman from the 35th District. It was first announced to those attending the Republican State Central Committee meeting in San Francisco on March 1. The second ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, Utt was unbeatable in his staunchly conservative district which covers much of South-Central Orange County and Northern and Eastern San Diego County.

Initial speculation on a successor of Utt suggested a head to head clash in the Republican Primary between Assemblyman Robert Badham of Newport Beach and State Senator John Schmitz of Tustin, the only acknowledged member of the John Birch Society serving in the State Legislature. Badham, who has served in the Assembly since 1962 and is currently Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Public Utilities, withdrew, however. This left Schmitz, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Local Government, virtually assured of victory over William Wilcoxen, a Laguna Beach attorney, in June and Democrat Thomas Lenhart in November. Governor Reagan has called a special election for this district to coincide with the June 2nd primary election.

President Nixon reportedly would have favored Superior Court Judge Bruce Sumner, a former Assemblyman now Chairman of California's Constitutional Revision Commission, or Republican State Chairman, Dennis Carpenter, over Schmitz. Carpenter has announced, however, that he will seek election to the 34th State Senate District seat vacated by Schmitz. Assemblyman Robert Burke of Huntington Beach had been interested in succeeding Schmitz, but he, like Badham, will run again for the Assembly and look ahead to the increased State Senate and Congressional representation which will be awarded to Orange County after the 1970 census.

San Gabriel Valley

Mrs. Myrlie B. Evers, wife of the late civil rights leader Medgar Evers and Assistant Director of Planning and Development at the Claremont College's Center for Educational Opportunity, announced her candidacy for the 24th Congressional District seat. She is the only Democrat entered in the heavily Republican area.

The withdrawal of Assemblyman Peter F. Schabarum of Covina, despite the endorsement of a district caucus, has thrown the Republican Party into such disarray that Governor Reagan has yet to announce a date for the special election. Dr. William F. McColl of Covina, a neighbor of Schabarum's and, like him, an All-American football player, and Edward P. Essertier, editor of the Pasadena Independent Star-News, are now running hard, along with Judge Jack Alex and former Congressmen Patrick J. Hillings and John Rousselot. Governor Reagan recently appointed McColl to the State Board of Public Health.

Others previously mentioned *(California Journal*, page 55, Feb. 1970) have dropped out of the race.

Santa Clara

In Santa Clara County, the bitterness still lingers over the decision of Congressman Don Edwards to re-enter the 9th District race after having previously announced his retirement. Although all the other prospective Democratic candidates have withdrawn, the four-term incumbent will have a stiff challenge from Mexican-American leader Mark Guerra, a former Democrat, who was appointed to the Fair Employment Practices Commission by Governor Reagan.

Seven Democrats, including Alister McAlister, an attorney who had planned to run for Edward's Congressional seat, and Gary D. Vassar of San Jose will compete for the 25th Assembly District seat of Republican Earle P. Crandall. The 22nd Assembly District seat being vacated by George Milias, now a candidate for Secretary of State, will be fought over in the June Primary by six Republicans. John Henry Groenen is the fourth resident of Los Gatos to file for the Republican Primary. J. Ken Croft, a Palo Alto Democrat, will await the winner, probably either Richard D. Hayden of Sunnyvale or Ben Reichmuth of Los Gatos.

William L. Tidwell, a Santa Clara Republican and San Jose State professor who has been associated with past campaigns of State Senator Alfred Alquist, will compete with San Jose Councilwoman Virginia Shaffer for a chance to oppose incumbent Democratic Assemblyman John Vasconcellos in the 24th District. Tidwell's entry may stem from Vasconcellos' short-lived campaign for Lieutenant Governor. (See *California Journal*, page 56, Feb. 1970 for further background on Santa Clara.)

Fresno

Fresno County Administrator Philip V. Sanchez, recently appointed to the State College Coard of Trustees by Governor Reagan (page 88), has decided to challenge entrenched 16th District Congressman B. F. Sisk. The Democratic nomination for the Senate seat of Secretary of State candidate Hugh Burns seems likely to go to Assemblyman George Zenovich. He will have primary opposition from Glenn W. Dorfmeier of Fresno. Civic leader Earl Smittcamp of Clovis, who lost a race to former Assemblyman Gus Garrigus in 1960, will not be opposed in the Republican Primary. A likely opponent, former Fresno Mayor Floyd Hyde, decided not to leave his Washington post with HUD.

In the 32nd Assembly District — basically urban Fresno — two former Assemblymen, Bert De Lotto and Wallace Henderson, are among those competing in the Democratic primary to succeed Zenovich. Fresno Councilman Pat Camaroda, high school teacher Dale Doig, lawyer Hermina Strauss, County Supervisor Joseph Reich, and attorney Al Villa are others in the wide-open race. Attorney Kenneth L. Maddy, an associate of former Mayor Hyde, and the former State President of the Young Republicans, James Hicks, who seems to have party organization support, will compete for the Republican nomination.

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Many Changes Likely as Races Begin

San Mateo

Representative Paul N. McCloskey of Portola Valley will once again have strong primary opposition from fellow Republicans in San Mateo County. Forden Athearn of Hillsborough, an attorney and a close associate of retiring State Senator Richard Dolwig, who strongly backs his candidacy, filed for the nomination for the 11th Congressional District. Dolwig and McCloskey have been feuding bitterly over a variety of issues, including the removal of a federal ban on FHA or VA loan insurance for the bayfront subdivision, Redwood Shores, which has been declared a potential earthquake hazard by a congressional committee. Robert Gomperts of Atherton is the Democrat in the race.

Dolwig's 12th Senate seat will be fought over in the Republican primary by Assemblyman Carl Britischgi, Portola Valley Mayor Sam Halsted, and Woodside attorney Gerald E. Ragan. William A. Wacker, a Belmont contractor, will oppose the Democratic County Central Committee Chairman, Arlen Gregorio, on the other side.

Another conservationist *vs.* party organization clash will occur in the 26th Assembly race. Republican candidates are: Redwood City Councilman Dixon Arnett, realtor and former Redwood City Mayor William Royer, San Mateo Councilman William Weber, TV commentator Betty Wing Concannon (Chairman of the State Advisory Commission on the Status of Women), law student William Boyd, Menlo Park realtor Martin J. Sweeney, junior college trustee Mrs. Elanore Nettle, Homeowners' Association President Frank N. Ganino, and therapist Warren H. Hofman. Obviously this will be a battle royal for the normally safe Republican seat. Democratic attorney Arie C. Schoorl is patiently waiting to meet the winner in November.

Around the State

- Democratic Assembly incumbents, Ken MacDonald of Ventura County, Harvey Johnson of El Monte, and Walter Karabian of Monterey Park are encountering unsettling primary opposition. Before taking on his 1968 opponent Randolph Siple once again, MacDonald, a former County Supervisor, will have to top Pete Bokron, a local restauranteur. Michael Stover, a youthful public relations man, could make life difficult for Johnson as the 58th District legislator prepares to meet Norman Turnette, an aide to State Senator H. L. "Bill" Richardson, in November. M.A.P.A. President Abe Tapia has made good his threat to challenge Karabian in the 45th Assembly District. Don Decker, former aide to Assemblyman Newton Russell, and civic leader Ron Irvine expect to meet the incumbent in the general election. The districts are all marginal and considered to be prime targets for the Republicans' Cal Plan.
- The GOP itself has a similar problem in Santa Barbara where first term incumbent Assemblyman W. Don MacGillivray will have to meet conservationist Tim Terry in the primary before encountering Democrat Kenneth Palmer, an advertising man, in November.
- North Sacramento Assemblyman Walter Powers will have strong opposition from John Harvey Carter in the Democratic Primary. Republicans Sal Gomez, a businessman; John L. Wagner, a broadcasting engineer; and Bruce L. Werlhof, an attorney, all hope to find the democratic primary winner weakened to the point where a Republican victory in this normally safe Democratic district is possible.
- In South-Central Los Angeles, Assemblyman Bill Greene will face a strong challenge from media man Booker Griffin in the heavily Democratic 53rd District. Assemblyman Dave Roberti can expect a significant show of strength from Ralph Ochoa in the primary. Quint Villanueva, an attorney and former policeman, should be a strong Republican opponent in November as well.
- In the Inland Empire, where the battle for the 38th Congressional District rages on (*California Journal*, page 55, Feb. 1970), the 75th Assembly race to replace Victor Veysey of Brawley is also heating up. Mrs. Harpo (Susan) Marx of Cathedral City, a member of the Palm Springs school board, will challenge Paul Loya and Fred Singh of Imperial County for the Democratic nomination. Ray Seeley, Chairman of the Riverside Board of Supervisors, appears to be leading the Republican aspirants.
- In Los Angeles County Congressional races, Representative Alphonzo Bell is running hard to win the 28th Congressional District Republican primary. John T. Lafolette, a director of Technicolor, Inc., attorney Donald C. Gallagher, who is suing to compel the U.C. Board of Regents to dismiss Angela Davis, publisher Bruce Fagan, and broker Carl M. Miciak, are opposing his re-nomination.
- Four Republicans are seeking the opportunity to take a crack at Representative James C. Corman of Van Nuys in the marginal 22nd Congressional District. Marketing executive Tom Hayden, Encino attorney Bruce Thabit, Reseda lawyer Paul Hill, and Arleta sales manager John J. Ruiz hope to test the incumbent, a tenacious campaigner, in the ever more conservative San Fernando Valley.
- Republicans Henry Miele, Tom McMann, Michael D. Germonprez, and Ray Giandomenico all aspire to contest the winner of the Democratic primary in the 29th Congressional District being vacated by George Brown, candidate for the U.S. Senate. State Senator George Danielson, college administrator Richard Calderon, South El Monte city councilman Francis Stiles, Victor Santini and Isaac Ruiz hope to gain the Democratic nomination.
- Inglewood City Councilman David C. Pierson, County Human Relations staff member Larry Aubrey, former Assembly aide Frank Holoman, Al Niles, Richard F. Ciampa, and E. Henry Sarley are all Democrats running to replace Gubernatorial candidate Jess Unruh. Either John Saboda of Hawthorne or Leo Sanocki of Inglewood will be the Republican nominee in the heavily Democratic 65th District, which has a rapidly growing black population.

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May Affect Elections

Supreme Court Rules on Literacy, Conflict

Two California Supreme Court Decisions were announced in March with far-reaching political implications.

California's new financial disclosure law was declared an unconstitutional invasion of privacy in a 5-2 Supreme Court Decision on March 26, 1969. The court stated that in the case before them the regulation "undertakes an overbroad intrusion into the right of privacy and thereby invalidly restricts the right to seek or hold public office or employment."

The decision, written for the majority by Associate Justice Louis J. Burke, was concurred in by Justices Marshall F. McComb, Raymond C. Sullivan, and Paul Peek, a retired Justice who is temporarily filling a vacancy on the court. Acting Chief Justice Mathew O. Tobriner also concurred with the majority. Associate Justices Stanley Mosk and Raymond E. Peters disagreed with the majority and Mosk submitted a lengthy and strongly worded dissent.

The court ruled on an appeal brought by the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea. Carmel officials, as well as numerous other state and local public officials, had threatened to resign if the law was not struck down or modified. A measure, (AB 430 by Assembly Speaker Bob Monagan) currently is being considered by the Senate, which would have limited certain of the disclosure requiremtns of the 1969 law. Former Assembly Speaker and now candidate for Governor, Jess Unruh authored the 1969 law.

In relying on the privacy issue to declare the law entirely invalid the court noted, "there must be a balancing of interests between the government's need to expose or minimize possible conflicts of interest on the one hand and the right to maintain privacy in one's personal financial affairs while seeking or holding public office."

The court also noted it believed the Legislature could construct a constitutionally valid statute. the court's majority concluded that, "the invasion of privacy rights and the chilling or discouraging effect upon the seeking or holding of public office, great or small, or high or low, appears too clear for dispute."

In his dissenting opinion Associate Justice Mosk labeled the litigation, "contrived" and stated that the court, "has no right to substitute its policy determinations for those of another coequal branch of government."

It is expected that the Legislature will now attempt to redraft the provisions of pending legislation in light of the court decision.

English Literacy Test Invalidated

The State Supreme Court ruled unanimously that non-English speaking citizens may vote in California. The decision invalidates an 1894 provision of the state constitution that says "no person who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this state." The decision, which takes effect immediately, was based upon the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Leaders of Mexican-American community, which will be the chief beneficiary of the ruling, have announced that they will undertake a registration drive to qualify additional voters by the April 9 registration deadline for the June primary. Although the Republican party has been attracting Mexican-American voters increasingly in recent years, the Democratic party is generally conceded to gain the most from the decision.

Its impact may be felt most strongly in Santa Clara and Los Angeles Counties, where the Spanish surname population is greatest. In the 25th Assembly District in East San Jose, the Republican incumbent won in 1968 by 2,000 votes. A recent survey indicated that, although 18% of the persons eligible to vote in the district are Mexican-American, only 8% of those registered to vote (10,000) are members of that ethnic group. Presumably many of those not registered have been prevented from doing so because of language-related problems.

The opinion states that, while English literacy may be desirable, "It is hardly so compelling that it justifies denying the vote to a group of United States citizens who already face similar problems of discrimination and exclusion in other areas and need a political voice if they are to have any realistic hope of ameliorating the conditions in which they live." The case was brought on behalf of two native-born residents of Los Angeles by California Rural Legal Assistance and the American Civil Liberties Union.

NOT SO SERIOUSLY

Several years ago when, as Assembly Speaker, Jess Unruh was in the forefront urging legislative improvement including an increase in the $6,000 a year legislative salary limit, he was seen one morning sitting in the cafeteria drinking a leisurely cup of coffee and reading the paper. He was chided by a staff member for not giving the taxpayers their money's worth. Unruh's instant reply: On $6,000 a year, you're lucky I can read.

CORRECTIONS

Page 39, Col. 2 — Under Switch Votes, in the last sentence: Senators Moscone and Marks were on the losing side of the votes, not necessarily on the wrong side.

Page 62, Col. 2 — On the 7th vote Assemblyman Hayes should be recorded as voting Yes.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Snowflakes, code words fill the air

Lou Cannon, Washington correspondent for Ridder Publications and author of Ronnie and Jesse, *recently wrote the following letter to Jud Clark, Associate Editor of* CALIFORNIA JOURNAL:

Dear Jud,

It is election season here in Washington and the words "ethics" and "busing" and "southern strategy" drift through the air like the oversize March snowflakes that fill the sky but do not stick upon the ground.

The word "ethics" is heard from all quarters, including those occupied by Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California. Cranston says that Judge G. Harrold Carswell is guilty of ethical violations as significant as any conflict of interest because he turned his back on civil rights attorneys in the courtroom and was uniformly hostile and impolite to them. It is an intriguing idea, certainly, and non-lawyer Cranston offers the text of three judicial canons to bolster his contention. It is intriguing, perhaps convincing, but one wonders, without any shred of affection for Carswell, how many judges in how many courts have been guilty of such ethical violations. One remembers a few such judges from the days spent covering criminal courts and suspects that Carswell is not altogether exceptional in this regard.

Then there is "busing." Recently, Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) produced a study which showed that in 290 of 300 desegregated southern school districts busing had actually decreased after integration. One searches the record without success to find if the present congressional denunciators of the evils of busing spoke out often against the practice when such methods preserved and protected separate and unequal public schools. Most of the critics of the southern system, it seems, instead called the practice by its proper name of "segregation." While meritorious arguments abound against the use of busing as a panacea for educational weaknesses, arguments made as vividly by Negro militants as by southern segregationists, one wishes that the critics of "busing" would speak more plainly in the Senate and in the House. Most of them could substitute "integration" for "busing" and convey their precise meaning with greater clarity.

"Southern strategy" is more self-decoding than "busing," as the President of the United States indicated in his own creative skit at the Gridiron Dinner here where he asked Vice President Agnew to play along with him on the piano and perform the musical favorites of past presidents. As President Nixon played such bygone melodies as "Home on the Range," Agnew chimed in with "Dixie."

It was at this dinner, one of the few events in the world that lives up to and even exceeds its reputation, that Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Maine), in the brightest spot of a speech that was otherwise outshone by Attorney General John Mitchell, identified the central problem of the southern strategy.

"The Republicans," said Muskie, "have three problems: inflation, Viet Nam and what to say on Lincoln's birthday."

It is the latter problem that occupies the most attention in Washington, where the inflation battle is fondly believed to have been won and the war in Viet Nam ultimately abandoned.

Crime in Washington is not a code word, though its existence has a codified meaning to those who believe that black men are incapable of self-government. It is instead a fact of life in the District of Columbia, and the newspapers routinely run two dozen or so entries in agate type under the headings of "assaulted" and "robbed." And yet, surrounding Virginia, with its overwhelming and overdeveloped fear of District crime, this year voted *on the floor* of the State Senate to kill an anti-busing statute. Californians, in the year in which their State Board of Education discarded a busing policy, ought to reflect on the Virginia action, which occurred on a recorded vote. It suggests that the racial attitude among white people in this still essentially southern area is more complicated than one supposes, almost as if people wanted the blessings, as they imagine them, of segregation while accepting, in one form or another, that the Old South is quite, quite dead and will never live again.

This complicated attitude invites elected representatives, men and women who usually hope to be interpreted satisfactorily by everyone, to speak in code language to their constituents. It is, unfortunately, an invitation that few politicians can overlook. The comforting code words conceal biases of the rankest sort, allowing "ethics" to be raised against a substitute justice whose honesty seems his only recommendation and "busing" to be used by congressmen who despise integration but lack the courage to attack it openly.

We had best grow used to these code words from Washington, for this is an election year. But one is tempted to agree with Senator Muskie and then to add that all of America seems to share the problem of what to say on Lincoln's birthday. The words are like the March snowflakes here, dissolving into nothingness as soon as they reach the ground.

Sincerely

Lou Cannon

Lou Cannon

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GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Statewide Research Net Free to Public

Every California resident has free access to an efficient statewide information network making available the vast reference resources of the State Library system. Through utilization of his local library unit — whether it be bookmobile or metropolitan library — he can locate the precise facts and figures he needs through the machinery of a cooperative library complex. Presently, California has 16 cooperative or regional systems and 5 single library systems which together serve as building blocks for this information network.

Each cooperative system is made up of two or more local or community libraries linked both to each other and to a larger "area" library by teletype, telephone and truck delivery. Each regional system is similarly linked to the State Library in Sacramento. The private citizen may use the system by submitting a request to his local library. If the local unit lacks the resources to answer his question, it is relayed up the line to the next research level.

For instance, consider the following sample of questions submitted:

- Where can I find information on a "topping off" ceremony?
- What is protocol for hanging a California Governor's portrait?
- What is the amount alloted for welfare expenditures in the last state budget?
- Where can I find complete information on legislation relating to obscene publications?
- Were there write-in votes for Upton Sinclair for governor of California in the 1922 general election?
- How many abortions have been performed since the enactment of the Therapeutic Abortion Act of 1967?
- Can you provide a membership list of an Assembly or Senate committee of 30 years ago?

A glance at the routing of these question illustrates how the system operates. Questions 1 and 2 were answered at the local level. Question 3 and 4 were relayed up to the area library which offers broader resources and a more specialized staff. Questions 5 and 6 were relayed from an area library to the State Library. Question 7 came to the State Library from a state agency.

The information service is only a beginning, says Mrs. Carma Leigh, State Librarian. Mrs. Leigh advocates provision of "total library service" to Californians by tapping such resources as public, academic, school and special libraries in the decade ahead."

To achieve this goal, the California Library Association in 1962 mapped out a "Master Plan for Public Libraries in California." In 1963, enabling legislation growing out of the Association's Master Plan was approved by the Legislature as the California Public Library Services Act of 1963 (PLSA). "The ultimate purpose of the PLSA was to improve library service by encouraging the establishment of cooperative library systems," explains Mrs. Leigh.

Under this act, grants are made available to libraries that submit plans for cooperative systems. Each proposed system must meet certain minimum requirements to be eligible for grants. Specifically, a cooperative library system consists of two or more libraries that, through contractual agreements, engage in joint activities enabling them to enlarge available resources and eliminate duplication. A coordinator is generally employed to administer the system.

Under the revised Master Plan adopted by the CLA in 1967, California will eventually be served by 12 regional systems, each consisting of four separate levels of research need — the community or local library unit, the area library, the research library and the State Library.

Within the present framework of the Master Plan, only the community and area libraries are fully operational. However, ground work has been laid for the development of four large research libraries planned for San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento.

How is the multi-library working as it now exists? A report issued by The Public Library Development Board in March 1969 reviewed the effectiveness of the California PLSA and concluded the Act has had significant results in improving library resources and services. The report warned, however, that state funding is substantially below that required to support the cost of the library system. By amendment to the PLSA in 1966, the Legislature authorized the appropriation of an amount equal to ten percent of the total projected operating expenditures of all California public libraries for the current fiscal year. Under this provision, an appropriation of $8,203,228 to fund the PLSA programs for 1970-71 has been requested. Instead, a sum of $1.0 million is proposed for subventions for the program in 1970-71 — down twenty percent from last year's appropriation.

"The PLSA systems aren't being allowed to grow at even a modest rate," Mrs. Leigh maintains. "It's a waste for the small libraries to starve through their developmental period. Until the state offers sufficient money to bring about a coordinated system, libraries cannot operate at maximum efficiency and the twelve regional library systems outlined by the Master Plan will not become a reality."

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Selected State Government Reports

EDUCATION

An Assessment of Educational Opportunity Programs in California Higher Education. Harry Kitano and Dorothy Miller in association with Scientific Analysis Corporation. Prepared for the Jt. Legislative Comm. on Higher Education and The Coordinating Council for Higher Education. February 1970, 64 pp. Evaluation of existing EOP programs with recommendations for future. Available from Jt. Legislative Comm. on Higher Education, State Capitol, Sacramento, Ca. 95814 †

An Evaluation of Year-'Round Operation at California State College, Los Angeles. Jerome Evans for California State College, L.A., by California Research Consultants, 1108 "O" St., Sacto, CA 95814. March, 1970, 92 pp. †

A Policy and System Study of California Vocational Education. State Board of Education, 1970. 177 pp. A framework for program development of new, comprehensive and integrated approach to education and work. †

ELECTIONS

1970 Election Calendar. Office of Secretary of State, State Capitol, Sacramento, Ca., 95814. 63 pp. Qualifications, deadlines and other election information. †

Report of Registration. Office of Secretary of State, Sacramento, Ca., 95814. January 1970, 99 pp. Report of registration, State of California. †

THE ENVIRONMENT

Air Pollution. Transcript of hearing in Los Angeles, Dec. 4, 1969, Assembly Transportation Committee Subcommittee on Air Pollution. 226 pp. 21 speakers. $6 for transcript. Send inquiries to Assembly Rules Committee, State Capitol, Sacramento, Ca., 95814. †

A Report on the Calif-Nevada Interstate Compact. Assembly Committee on Water, State Capitol, Sacto. Ca., 95814. 21 pp. An interim study of the Comm. of Water. †

Eel River (Dos Rios) Development Alternatives, Bulle. No. 172. Appendix: Supporting Studies. Dept. of Water Resources, 1416 Ninth St., Sacramento Ca., 95814. January 1970. Detailed descriptions of possible alternatives including cost data. †

Environmental Bill of Rights by Assembly Select Committee on Environmental Quality, March 1970, 35 + pp. Thirty-four major recommendations for Assembly action during 1970 Legislative Session. Available from Selection Committee on Environmental Quality, Rm. 4171, State Capitol, Sacramento, Ca. 95814. †

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

"Consumer Protection," Gov. Ronald Reagan, Printed in full, March 9, 1970 Journals. *

Economic Message by Gov. Ronald Reagan. Printed in full, March 9, 1970. Assembly Journal. pp 972-73. *

Economic Report for 1970. Governor's Office, State Capitol, Sacto. Cal., 95814. March 1970, 13 pp. Major economic developments of 1969, outlook for 1970. †

"Health Reorganization Message" by Governor Ronald Reagan. Printed in full, Assembly Journal for March 5, 1970, pp 923-928. *

"Message on Welfare" by Governor Ronald Reagan. Printed in full, Assembly Journal for March 19, 1970, pp. 1376-83. Senate Journal for March 20, 1970, pp. 804-11. *

Reorganization Plan No. 1, Creation of Dept. of Health, Governor's Office. Printed in full, March 5, 1970 Journals. *

Reorganization Plan No. 2: Creation of a Dept. of Consumer Affairs, Governor's Office. Printed in full in March 5, 1970 Journals. *

HEALTH

"A Report to the 1970 Legislature on Financial Eligibility in the Crippled Childrens' Services Program," (Pursuant to Item 340, Budget Act 1969-70). Dept. of Public Health, Berkeley, Ca., 94704, January 1970, 9 pp. Full report on family repayment criteria. †

Study of School Health Services (Pursuant to Chapter 995, Statutes of 1969 (SB 595), Dept. of Public Health, Berkeley, Ca. 94704, March 1970, 29 pp. of text, 45 pp. appendices. †

HOUSING

Dept. of Housing and Community Development Annual Report for 1969. Dept. of Housing and Community Development, 1100 K Bldg., Sacto. Ca. 95814. March, 1970, 61 pp. †

Report on Landlord-Tenant Relations. Assembly Committee on Urban Affairs and Housing, State Capitol, Sacto., Ca. 95814 Feb. 1970, 13 pp. Proceedings from two-day hearing, Dec. 1-2, 1969 to discuss tenant-landlord law. †

MISCELLANEOUS

Annual Analysis of the Budget Bill. Report of the Legislative Analyst to the Jt. Legislative Budget Committee. State Capitol, Sacramento, Ca. 95814, March 1970, 1172 pp. Detailed analysis of the Budget Bill for fiscal year 1970-71. †

1969 Annual Report of California Council on Criminal Justice, Calif, Council on Crim. Justice, 1108 14th St., Sacto., Ca. 95814. 31 pp. Crim. Justice planning and improvement, state and regional task force organization, list of approved grants under Safe Streets Act and action programs. †

Ethical Conduct and Government Integrity: The Conflict of Interest Issue. Jt. Staff report prepared by Assembly Office of Research and Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization. Rm. 5119, State Capitol, Sacto., Ca. 95814, Feb. 1970, 99 pp. A study of California's conflict of interest laws with recommended guidelines for enactment of a comprehensive conflict of interest statute. †

Assembly Committee Report on Assembly Bill No. 530 and Senate Bill No. 252 — The Family Law Act. Assembly Committee on Judiciary, Rm. 2126, State Capitol, Sacto. Ca. 95814, Feb. 1970, 6 pp. Clarifies property division provisions of Family Law Act. †

"Report on Sales and Use Taxes on the Consumption of Utility Services." Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation, Rm. 4016, State Capitol. Jan. 1970, 40 pp. Advantages and problems involved in taxation of utility services, findings and alternatives. †

Parole Board Reform in California. (Pursuant to HR 288, 1969 Session) Assembly Select Committee on the Administration of Justice Report. March 1970, 9 pp. Studied the parole board structure and operation and made recommendations in the areas of structure, legislative guidelines and correctional research.

Horse Racing in California. California Horse Racing Board. March 1970, 9 pp. Statistical report of 1969 operations.

Please refer to code below for source and availability of the following recently issued reports.

† Distribution by agency or committee
* Legislative Bill Room, State Capitol, Sacramento, Ca. 95814

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

APPOINTED

Robert L. Meyer, 46, as U.S. Attorney. President Nixon nominated the active Republican to the post formerly held by Matt Byrne who resigned last November. Meyer received his law degree from USC and has been involved in Republican campaigns for twenty years.

J. Stanley Pottinger, 30, regional HEW attorney in San Francisco, as Director of the Civil Rights Office in the Department, succeeding Leon Panetta. He has held various jobs with the California Republican State Central Committee since 1963.

Phillip V. Sanchez, 40, as a member of the State College Board of Trustees by Governor Reagan. Sanchez, who is Fresno County Administrator, is a member of the Fresno State College Advisory Board and formerly served on the California Community College Board of Governors.

Curtis W. Tarr, 45, as U.S. Director of Selective Service to replace General Lewis B. Hershey. Born in Stockton, he has degrees from Stanford and Harvard, ran for Congress in California's 2nd District in 1958, was president of Lawrence University in Wisconsin, and had been serving as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for manpower and reserve affairs.

ELECTED

John F. Henning, 54, as Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO California Labor Federation, labor's top spokesman in California. He replaced Thomas L. Pitts, 55, who resigned because of ill health. Henning has been American Ambassador to New Zealand, U.S. Undersecretary of Labor from 1962 to 1967, and was head of the California Industrial Relations Department from 1959 to 1962.

Harmon K. Howard, 52, as chairman of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, succeeding Harold T. Wolters. Vice President of Howard Terminal in Oakland, he has been board vice chairman since its creation two years ago.

RESIGNED

Dr. Conrad Briner, 44, Vice Chairman of Governor Reagan's Commission on Educational Reform. He is chairman of the Department of Education at the Claremont Graduate School. He will become a co-chairman of the campaign of Wilson Riles for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Philip L. Boyd, 69, as a Regent of the University of California after 12-1/2 years of service. A former mayor of Palm Springs and a land developer, he was appointed by former Governor Goodwin J. Knight. He resigned three months ahead of schedule to avoid compliance with the new financial disclosure law.

DIED

John C. Holland, 76, a Los Angeles City Councilman for a record 24 years until his retirement in 1967. As Finance Committee Chairman, he was known as a fiscal conservative.

Frank M. Jordan, 81, California's Secretary of State since 1942. A lifelong Republican, he served as Deputy Secretary of State to his father, Frank C. Jordan, who held the job for 29 years before him.

CALIFORNIA CALENDAR

April 6-7	Coordinating Council for Higher Education, Mansion Inn, Sacramento, 9:30 a.m.
April 6-9	State Board of Equalization, 1020 N St., Room 102, Sacramento, 10:00 a.m.
April 9	San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, 814 Mission St., San Francisco, 1:30 p.m.
	Deadline for registering to vote in June Primary Election.
April 9-10	State Board of Education, Auditorium, Resources Building, 1416 9th Street, Sacramento, 9:00 a.m.
	Department of Social Welfare, Public Hearing, Dept. of Human Resources Development Auditorium, 722 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, 1:00 p.m.
April 10	Reclamation Board, Rm 2305, Resources Bldg., 1416 9th St., Sacramento, 10:00 a.m.
April 15-16	State Water Resources Control Board, Santa Monica City Council Chambers, 10:00 a.m. Public hearing to review and evaluate recent action of LA Regional Water Quality Control Board.
April 16	S.F. Bay Conservation and Development Commission, Room 1194, State Building, 455 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, 2:00 p.m.
April 16-17	University of California Board of Regents. University Extension Center, San Francisco.
	Constitutional Revision Commission, Griswold's, 555 West Foothill Blvd., Claremont, 10:00 a.m.
April 22	California Community Colleges Board of Governors, Airport Marina Hotel, Los Angeles, 9:00 a.m.
April 23	Little Hoover Commission, Room 130, State Capitol Bldg., Sacramento, 10:00 a.m.
	San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, 814 Mission St., San Francisco, 1:30 p.m.
April 24	Reclamation Board, Willows, 10:00 a.m.
	State Social Welfare Board, San Francisco International Airport, 9:00 a.m.
April 28	State Soil Conservation Commission, Auditorium, Resources Building, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, 9:00 a.m.
May 4-7	State Board of Equalization, 1020 N St., Room 102, Sacramento, 10:00 a.m.
May 7	State Water Resources Control Board, Room 1131, Resources Bldg., 1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, 10:00 a.m.

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LEGISLATURE

Senate Quiets, Houses Go to Work

Leadership

After 17 hours of closed hearings conducted at special night sessions, the Sacramento County grand jury concluded that there was insufficient evidence to indict newly-elected Senate President pro Tem Jack Schrade. The grand jury had been called into session to receive evidence presented by District Attorney John Price following disclosure that Schrade had accepted a $5,000 campaign contribution from a group of thrift and loan companies.

Although the grand jury did not find cause for an indictment, the jury issued a statement calling for a tightening of California's campaign contribution laws noting that the existing law allows lobbyists to make contributions to legislators without public disclosure of the fact.

The issuance of the grand jury report and the failure of supporters of deposed President pro Tem Howard Way to deliver on predictions that he would be returned to the leadership post have imposed an uneasy truce on the Senate. Speaking at a meeting of the Bay Area Republican Alliance in San Jose, Way maintained his determination: We are undaunted. We have lost a skirmish, but not the war. He told the gathering that old guard forces are on the way out. However, the new Senate Rules Committee members Schrade, Stephen P. Teale, Richard J. Dolwig and Joseph M. Kennick continued efforts to consolidate its gains with overtures of cooperation to the Governor and Assembly leaders.

While things were quieting down in the Senate, the announced resignation of Jess Unruh as Democratic floor leader of the Assembly started a battle over the choice of his successor. Unruh said his resignation would be effective March 31, and was necessary because he would not have time to both conduct a gubernatorial campaign and serve as minority leader. Actively seeking the post are Joe A. Gonsalves of Norwalk, Willie L. Brown of San Francisco and Robert W. Crown of Alameda. None of the leading contenders has been able to secure commitments for the requisite 20 votes, although Gonsalves started out with an edge. Efforts to swing supporters of one of the candidates behind another, such as a "Brown-Crown" alliance, have brought the position of caucus chairman into the race which is awkward since the current occupant of the post, George Zenovich of Fresno, has indicated that he has no intention of voluntarily stepping aside. A logical candidate for the top leadership post himself, Zenovich has announced for the State Senate. Two democrats who are playing a prominent role in the selection of Unruh's successor but who are not candidates are Bob Moretti of North Hollywood and Kenneth Cory of Anaheim.

All of the attention focused on the Democratic leadership fight has obscured rumblings that Assembly Speaker Monagan might face a challenge from fellow Republican James Hayes of Long Beach. Although Hayes has made no overt move, he did schedule a joint press conference with Senate Democratic leader George Moscone to announce an environmental program immediately on the heels of a Monagan press conference called for the same purpose. Furthermore, Hayes was one of two Assembly Republicans to cast a no vote on the Speaker's conflict of interest bill as it passed the Assembly. (see Voting Record, page 91).

Floor Action

Assembly Speaker Bob Monagan's conflict of interest legislation was finally sent to the Senate on a 59-7 vote on March 20 ending nearly two weeks of partisan deadlock. The haste to pass the bill before the 1969 Unruh-authored disclosure bill vociferously opposed by local officals was to become effective on April 6, proved unnecessary as the California Supreme Court, on March 26, held the Unruh act invalid (Bench and Bar, page 84).

The Senate defeated a bill by Milton Marks of San Francisco to allow youths between ages 18 and 21 to initiate petitions in the initiative campaign to lower the voting age. The vote was 17 to 14.

Committees

Following the Easter recess the finance committees of each house will get into full swing with budget subcommittee hearings on Governor Reagan's $6.5 billion spending plan *(California Journal,* page 44, Feb. 1970). Assembly Ways and Means Chairman Frank Lanterman constituted his committee into six subcommittees to review the budget and appointed the following subcommittee chairmen: Frank P. Belotti, Carl A. Britschgi, Don Mulford, Leo J. Ryan, Carley V. Porter and George N. Zenovich. On the Senate side Finance Committee Chairman Donald L. Grunsky set up three sub-committees headed by Lou Cusanovich, Stephen P. Teale and Howard Way.

Assembly select committee reports were submitted on the environment and on the penal system. Speaker Monagan chose to release the 105-page environmental report himself, which he said gives the Assembly a "blueprint for responsible action — what we should do now and what we should do in the future." Headed by George Milias of Gilroy, the select committee estimated it will cost $3 to $5 billion over the next five years to improve and protect California's environment. The select committee dealing with the administration of justice released results of its study of prison inmates which committee chairman W. Craig Biddle of Riverside said destroys some of our cherished notions about the ability of our prison system to reform convicts.

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Status of Major Bills*

Taxation (pages 13,45)	
AB 1000, 1001 (Bagley) Governor's tax package.	In Comm. on Rev. & Tax.
ACA 21 (Gonsalves) a plan backed by Democrats.	In Comm. on Rev. & Tax.
SB 540 (Moscone) Tax reform alternative.	In Comm. on Rev. & Tax.
Conflict of Interest (page 52)	
AB 430 (Monagan) revises disclosure law.	In Senate G.O. Comm.
Transportation	
ACA 38 (Foran) allows gas tax to be used for transit (page 10).	In Comm. on Elect. & C.A.
SB 85 (Mills) allows spending gas tax funds as needed instead of under 45-55 North-South split.	On Senate floor.
Conservation	
AB 640 (Milias/Ryan) creates Coastal Conservation & Development Commission with 5 regional commissions.	In Comm. on N.R. & Con.
Education	
SB 327 (Teale) school finance	In Comm. on Educ.
SB 334 (Rodda) school finance.	In Comm. on Educ.
AB 122 (Ryan) teacher licensing (page 50).	In Senate; Comm. on Ed.
AB 971 (Veysey) school finance.	In Comm. on Educ.
Hunger(page 12).	
AB 318 (Duffy) sets up school lunch program.	In Senate.
SB 1 (Moscone) appropriates school lunch funds.	In Comm. on Finance.
Air Pollution (page 51)	
AB 79 (Schabarum) eliminates lead from gasoline.	In Comm. on Trans.
AB 88 (Schabarum) imposes a $6,000 daily civil penalty on polluters.	In Comm. on W. & M.
Consumer Affairs (page 53)	
SB 189 (Beilenson) unit pricing.	In Comm. on on B. & P.
SB 330 (Song) reorganizes Division of Consumer Affairs.	In Comm. on B. & P.
AB 292 (Hayes) establishes legal remedies including class actions.	In Comm. On Jud.
Welfare Reform	
SB 88 (Alquist) transfer welfare funding and administration to state	In Comm. on H. & W.
AB 1360 (Duffy) revises welfare program.	In Comm. on H. & W.
Legislative Reorganization (page 21)	
ACA 1 (Monagan) provides for 2 year sessions.	In Comm. on Elec. & C.A.

*In committee of House of origin unless otherwise stated.

KEY VOTES

Senate

6-SB 101 (Lagomarsino) permits, in criminal cases where a witness is not the defendent, the testing of the witness's credibility by allowing evidence of inconsistent testimony in the past. The bill passed 23-6.

7-SCR 42 (Alquist) commends John V. Lindsay, Mayor of New York and speaker at Charter Day ceremonies at UC Berkeley. The resolution passed 26-1.

8-SB 524 (Marks and Moscone) permits persons 18 to 21, qualified to vote except for their age, to circulate initiative petitions to lower the voting age to 18. Senator Marks asked for the adoption of an urgency clause so that the measure might become operative in time to aid in the gathering of signatures. His motion was defeated 17-14 because he failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds margin.

9-SJR 8 (Alquist) memorializes Congress to commit $10 billion over 12 years to support the construction of rapid transit facilities. The resolution passed 22-2.

10-SB 281 (Coombs) permits a county water district to collect unpaid charges by adding them to taxes levied by the district so they might constitute a lien on the property. The bill was defeated 15-10.

9-AB 27 (Barnes) would allocate an additional 5% of state highway construction funds to the Southern counties, with 5% less going to Northern counties. The bill passed 42-31.

10-AB 73 (Veysey) would reduce membership of university, state college, community college and private college members to one each instead of three each on the Co-ordinating Council for Higher Education. Public membership remains at six. The bill passed 59-6.

11—AB 48 (MacDonald) provides that a person who obtains over $200 in welfare payments fraudulently under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program could be imprisoned for from 1 to 10 years; under $200, up to 6 months and/or fined $500. The bill passed 46-10.

12,13,14—AB 430 (Monagan) (See *California Journal* page 52, Feb. 1970 and page 10, Jan. 1970) was the subject of lengthy and bitter debate. On March 5, Assemblyman Jess Unruh offered 11 amendments to the bill. Three were withdrawn, one was defeated, six were tabled, and one, requiring any legislator to file a report with the Secretary of State listing the amount and source of any contribution received more than six months before a Primary election, was passed without dissent. The successful amendment was a reaction to the Schrade affair. All of the votes on the tabled and defeated amendments were party line in nature.

On Monday, March 9, additional amendments offered by Assemblymen Cullen and Unruh were tabled and a Republican attempt to adopt an urgency clause to expedite the bill so that it would take effect on signing were defeated again in party line voting.

Tuesday, March 10, saw the Republican's motion to add an urgency clause defeated once again, but with several Democrats breaking their caucus position of unanimous opposition (See Assembly vote 12). The motion was short of the 54 votes needed for adoption 40-12.

AB 430 was on the inactive file until March 19, when a compromise was reached. Another amendment by Assemblyman Cullen was defeated and a final amendment by Assemblyman Unruh, which requires public officers earning

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over $10,000 a year to disclose any private income exceeding $1,000, a reaction to the controversy surrounding Senator Murphy's contract with Technicolor, Inc., was passed 41-19 (See Assembly vote 13). The bill itself and the urgency clause were passed by identical 58-8 votes (See Assembly vote 14).

15—AB 211 (Brown, Brathwaite, and Burton) would designate January 15, the anniversary of the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as Black American Day, with suitable exercises in public schools. The bill passed 41-8.

16—AB 498 (Z'berg) specifies that no public agency shall unreasonably withhold recognition of an employee organization. The bill passed 44-10.

17—AB 504 (L. Greene) provides that when a decedent is survived by a spouse, the estate shall be wholly, rather then primarily, liable for the expenses of the funeral and the last illness. The bill passed 52-7.

18—AB 122 (Ryan and Veysey) enacts the Teacher Preparation and Licensing Law of 1970 (See *California Journal*, page 50, Feb. 1970). The bill passed 60-3.

19—AB 407 (Moorhead) deletes the presumption that an individual has not been discharged for misconduct and has not left work voluntarily without good cause when determining eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits. The bill passed 43-18.

20—AB 32[illegible] (Schabarum and Subcommittee on Air Pollution) defines "natural gas" and "standard pressure and temperature" and lowers the diesel tax on compressed natural gas from seven to three cents, as an incentive to convert gas engines to dual fuel systems. The bill passed 55-3.

21—AB 318 (Duffy and Committee on Health and Welfare) requires a statewide program to provide meals at school for AFDC children. The bill passed 54-5.

SENATE

Democratic — 19	6	7	8	9	10
ALQUIST (13)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
BEILENSON (26)	N	Y	*	*	*
BURNS (16)	*	Y	N	Y	*
CARRELL (22)	Y	Y	*	Y	N
COLLIER (1)	Y	Y	N	*	N
DANIELSON (27)	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
DILLS (32)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DYMALLY (29)	N	*	Y	Y	N
KENNICK (33)	Y	Y	*	*	*
MILLS (40)	Y	Y	Y	Y	*
MOSCONE (10)	N	Y	Y	Y	*
PETRIS (11)	*	Y	Y	Y	*
RODDA (5)	*	Y	Y	Y	N
SHORT (6)	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
SONG (28)	N	Y	*	Y	N
STIERN (18)	Y	Y	Y	*	N
TEALE (3)	N	Y	Y	*	N
WALSH (30)	Y	Y	N	Y	*
WEDWORTH (31)	*	Y	Y	*	N
Republican — 21	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
BRADLEY (14)	Y	*	N	*	N
BURGENER (38)	Y	*	N	*	Y
COLOGNE (36)	Y	Y	*	*	*
COOMBS (20)	Y	*	N	*	Y
CUSANOVICH (23)	Y	*	N	Y	Y
DEUKMEJIAN (37)	*	*	*	*	*
DOLWIG (12)	*	Y	N	Y	Y
GRUNSKY (17)	*	*	*	*	*
HARMER (21)	*	*	*	*	*
LAGAMARSINO (24)	Y	*	N	Y	N
MARKS (9)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARLER (2)	Y	Y	Y	*	N
MCCARTHY (4)	*	*	*	*	*
NEJEDLY (7)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RICHARDSON (19)	Y	*	N	N	N
SCHMITZ (34)	Y	N	N	N	*
SCHRADE (39)	Y	*	N	Y	Y
SHERMAN (8)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
STEVENS (25)	Y	Y	Y	Y	*
WAY (15)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WHETMORE (35)	Y	*	N	*	*

ASSEMBLY

Democratic — 39	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BEE (13)	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
BRATHWAITE (63)	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y
BROWN (18)	N	*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	Y
BURTON (20)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CORY (69)	Y	N	*	*	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	*	Y	*
CROWN (14)	N	N	N	N	*	x	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y	Y
CULLEN (44)	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	*	*
DAVIS (1)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	N	*	Y
DEDDEH (77)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DUNLAP (5)	N	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FENTON (51)	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y
FONG (15)	N	Y	*	*	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	*	*	Y
FORAN (23)	*	*	*	*	N	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GARCIA (40)	Y	Y	N	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y
GONSALVES (66)	*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y
GREENE, B. (53)	Y	Y	N	*	Y	*	*	*	*	*	N	*	*
GREENE, L. (3)	N	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y
JOHNSON, H. (58)	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y
KARABIAN (45)	Y	*	*	*	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y
KNOX (11)	N	*	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y
MACDONALD (37)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MCCARTHY (19)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y	*
MILLER (17)	N	N	N	*	*	x	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MORETTI (42)	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PORTER (38)	Y	*	Y	*	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
POWERS (8)	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
QUIMBY (72)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	N	Y	Y
RALPH (55)	Y	N	*	N	*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	*	Y	*
ROBERTI (48)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*
RYAN (27)	N	Y	N	*	Y	N	Y	Y	*	Y	*	N	Y
SIEROTY (59)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
THOMAS (68)	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	*
TOWNSEND (67)	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	*	N	*	Y
UNRUH (65)	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
VASCONCELLOS (24)	N	*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	*
WARREN (56)	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	N	Y	Y
WAXMAN (61)	Y	N	N	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	*	Y
Z'BERG (9)	N	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ZENOVICH (32)	N	Y	*	N	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y
Republican — 41	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**
ARKLIN (41)	Y	*	Y	Y	*	Y	N	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y
BADHAM (71)	Y	Y	*	*	N	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	N
BAGLEY (7)	N	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BARNES (78)	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BELOTTI (2)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*
BERRYHILL (30)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
BEVERLY (46)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y
BIDDLE (74)	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BRIGGS (35)	*	Y	*	*	N	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BRITSCHGI (26)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*
BURKE (70)	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CAMPBELL (50)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	*	*
CHAPPIE (6)	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*
COLLIER (54)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	*	Y	Y	N
CONRAD (57)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CRANDALL (25)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DENT (10)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DUFFY (21)	*	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y
HAYES (39)	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N	*	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y
HOM (79)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JOHNSON, R. (4)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KETCHUM (29)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LANTERMAN (47)	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
LEWIS (73)	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*
MACGILLIVRAY (36)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y
MCGEE (64)	Y	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MILIAS (22)	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MOBLEY (33)	N	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	*
MONAGAN (12)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*
MOORHEAD (43)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	N
MULFORD (16)	N	Y	*	Y	N	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MURPHY (31)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PRIOLO (60)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	N	Y	*	Y	Y	*
RUSSELL (62)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	*
SCHABARUM (49)	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	*	Y	Y	Y
STACEY (28)	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	N	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
STULL (80)	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VEYSEY (75)	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	*	*
WAKEFIELD (52)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	N	Y	N	Y	*	N
WILSON (76)	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y
WOOD (34)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y

Y — Yes
N — No
* — Not voting, unannounced
+ — Announced Yes
x — Announced No

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I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion. — Thomas Jefferson

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